

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 254. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1867.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A delay in the trial of the Manchester rioters is asked by the counsel for the defence, on the ground that the present excited state of public feeling against the Fenians, and the prejudice which exists against the prisoners in Manchester, will interfere with the impartial administration of justice.

Oct. 24.—In consequence of a secret movement in the city of Cork, the authorities are keeping a sharp watch upon the Fenians there, and the police patrols have been doubled.

The Government has refused the application for a postponement of the trial of the parties implicated in the outrage at Manchester.

Oct. 25.—The Fenian trials are in progress in Manchester. The trial of Grove was completed to-day, and a verdict of not guilty returned.

Oct. 26.—It is reported in Ireland that a Fenian craft has been captured by a British gun-boat off the northern coast of Ireland.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Francis Joseph, the Emperor of Austria, arrived at Paris yesterday evening, and was received at the railway station by the Emperor Napoleon. After exchanging congratulations, the Emperors entered a state carriage and were driven to the Tuilleries. The *Moniteur* says the visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph adds a new pledge of amity to the cordial relations established between France and Austria. The reception of the Emperor of Austria has been most cordial and gratifying. His visit is popular with the Parisians, and wherever he appears in public he meets with enthusiastic manifestations of welcome from the people. A profound feeling of sympathy for the brother of the unfortunate Maximilian heightens the respect and esteem with which the Emperor is regarded by all classes.

The Roman Question.

FLORENCE, Oct. 23.—A deputation of Roman citizens had an audience to-day with King Victor Emmanuel, and implored his Majesty to interfere for the liberation of Rome.

Menotti Garibaldi has left the Papal territory and is reported lying sick in the Province of Umbria.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The following significant despatch has been received:

FLORENCE, ITALY, Oct. 23 (9 p. m.)—The news to-night is glorious for the cause of Italy. The government has deemed it best to suppress the details for the present.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The morning despatches from Florence, say it was known in that city early last night that Gen. Garibaldi had traversed Italy, and succeeded in reaching Foligno, in the province of Umbria, and that his arrival there was discovered, and he was forbidden by the Italian authorities from proceeding any further; since then nothing has been made public as to his movements or whereabouts.

The London *Times* of to-day has a strong editorial on the French intervention. It stigmatizes the compulsory course of France as cruel to Italy and perilous to Europe, and declares that its effect will be transient, for the Garibaldians must rise again, and a new enterprise against Rome is inevitable.

Despatches from Rome state that the party of action there, who have hitherto been very quiet, attempted an insurrection on Tuesday. A mine was placed under the barracks of the Papal Zouaves, which was fired. The attempt was a decided failure—not a life was lost. Many persons, to be sure, were injured, and buildings badly shattered. The general outbreak which the firing of the mine was to signalize was quickly suppressed, and the city soon became quiet.

FLORENCE, Oct. 25.—General Garibaldi has again been heard from. Without regarding the prohibition of the Italian government he left Foligno and pushed on towards the south. At last accounts he had arrived at Milet, a town in the southern district of Umbria, not far from the Papal frontier, and within forty-two miles of Rome.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The news from Italy is startling. It is stated that Garibaldi is marching on Rome. His

command is divided into two columns which are taking different directions. The column under Garibaldi has arrived at Monte Rotundo, a few miles from and in sight of the Holy City. The Papal troops were retreating slowly before the insurgents, but contesting the ground as they retreated. Bagnorea, in the line of march, was again captured and is now held by the Garibaldians.

FLORENCE, Oct. 27.—Gen. Garibaldi has crossed the Roman frontier, and is now at the head of 4,000 men. His force is disposed for effective operations, and is being marched on Rome from the direction of Monte Rotundo.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The *Moniteur* issued yesterday evening, announces to the public its official column, that in view of the fresh invasion of the Papal territory, and the renewal of the attempts of the revolutionists in Rome, the Emperor Napoleon has repeated his order for the force of expeditionary troops already mustered at Toulon to embark for the Roman waters.

Toulon, Oct. 26 (p. m.)—The French fleet of iron-clads, destined for service in the Roman waters, left this port, under an imperial order, at six o'clock this morning. The troops which were designated to operate in defence of the Holy See on the occasion of the first Garibaldi alarm, and which have been encamped near the town since, are again in motion, and are to embark and sail for the Papal territory immediately. The authorities here are engaged in shipping war material on board of transport vessels with great activity.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK FAILURE.—The Press very generally having shown a disposition, at first, to throw the chief if not the whole blame of the suspension of the Commercial Bank upon Mr. King, of the Bank of Montreal, it is as well to see what can be said on the other side of the question. The *Toronto Leader*, of the 25th ult., says:—

"It had been stated that Mr. King refused to give any assistance to the Commercial, and that he stood alone in that respect, all the others being ready to give the required aid. The real facts are very different. Mr. King proposed that two Banks—the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of British North America—should provide the required funds, and that the other banks should guarantee repayment, on being furnished with whatever securities the Commercial had to offer. This was certainly not a refusal to render any aid. Whether the proposition was equally fair to all parties is another question. The proposed division of the contributions of aid had something in its favor and something against it. The Banks of Montreal and British North America could, we presume, without difficulty have made the required advance. To them the position of strength was awarded, in this proposal. The other banks would have been relieved from the necessity of making any advance. So far the position was rather against the Montreal Bank and its proposed assistance. Between them they would have borne the whole burden of the advance. The remaining part of the proposition was more favorable to them than to the other banks. They would, in fact, have run no risk; the whole risk would have been thrown on the remaining banks. They would have got from the Commercial such security as they could, and in return for it, they would have become responsible to the two banks making the advance. It can hardly be said that the proposition was not a proper one for Mr. King to make, or that it was wrong in the others to refuse its acceptance. The real objection they had to it, we suspect, was the exchange of their guarantee for such security as they could have got from the Commercial."

The same paper, on the following day, remarked:—

"This is no time to discuss the relative merits of rival banking schemes. But it is evidently proper that the suspension of the Commercial Bank of Canada should be put on the true ground. It was owing entirely to mismanagement, so gross as to be altogether exceptional. The principal offender, there is no

necessity for disguising, was Mr. Ross, the chief manager. It was he who made the arrangement for the colossal railroad loan, which was the primary cause of the ruin of the bank, if ruin we are forced to consider it. The anna's of banking scarcely furnish a more monstrous case of individual temerity and madness than is shown in the loose and altogether improper arrangement for that loan. A million and a half of the capital of the bank came, in this way, to be locked up; and after a long law-suit to discover which of two railway companies—the Great Western or the Detroit and Milwaukee—was responsible, the matter had to be settled by the bank taking bonds of the latter company in security. The law-suit consumed years of time, was carried through all the various stages to the House of Lords, and must have cost an immense sum. A grave mistake was made in not discharging from the service of the bank, long ago, the manager who led the institution into this difficulty, which, by locking up so large a portion of its available means, ultimately led to its suspension. The transaction was one which no prudent banker would have looked at, and which Mr. Ross should never for a moment have entertained. The managers of the bank of Upper Canada were responsible for no single transaction half so reprehensible as this."

OTTAWA, Oct. 28.—There was a slight run on the banks to-day. The action of government is believed to be effectual in stopping the panic.

Drafts from the Commercial Bank, for money received on government account, as agent of the Bank of Montreal, have been protested for nonpayment, but the Montreal Bank is liable, and will have to meet them.

WHAT SHALL WE TERM THEM?—The Press of the New Dominion is now engaged in discussing the question of the titular distinctions by which the various representatives of the Canadian people are hereafter to be known. The *Toronto Leader* opens the discussion by suggesting the continuation of the old M.P.P. for the members of the local Legislatures, and M.P. for the members of the Dominion Parliament. The *Ottawa Times* takes exception to the M.P.P. for the local bodies and suggests M.L.A.—Members of the Legislative Assembly—proposing also that the members of the Upper House of the Dominion Parliament shall write Senator in full after their names.

All these suggestions are well timed, but we think not quite sound. Members of the Imperial Parliament have been long known as M.P.s, and we think should continue to enjoy that appellation undisputed by provincial aspirants. First, then, as to the members of the Dominion Parliament: Why not simply substitute a D. for a P., and term the member M.D.P.—Member Dominion Parliament? Or, if preferable, M.C.P.—Member Canadian Parliament—and thereby prevent confusion between members of Imperial Parliament, and members of the Canadian, or Dominion Parliament. ** By all means, then, we say, either adopt the M.D.P. or the M.C.P. in the meantime; but when an actual National existence is established, the D. or C. may be dropped if then thought desirable. As to the Senatorial title, we should say it would be quite as well to affix M.D.S., or M.C.S., as to write the word "Senator" in full, for the Senator simply might reasonably be called upon to explain where he belonged; while the M.D.S., or M.C.S., explains itself. The Privy Councillors and Cabinet Ministers are undoubtedly entitled to the prefix of "Honourable," and may hereafter actually become "the Right Honourable." But we say, by all means let our friends at the North think twice before adopting simply the "M.P." which should for the present remain the sole property of members of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain.—N. Y. *Albion*.

Intelligence from China states that a great battle had been fought between the rebel army of Iwanese and the Tartar forces of the Emperor of China. The Imperialists were defeated. The battle took place within thirty miles of Peking, and that city was in great danger of falling into the hands of the victorious rebels.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASE:—

One line, first insertion	0 20
Each subsequent insertion	0 12 1/2
One line, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

The Roman Question.

The latest telegrams by Atlantic Cable bring news of a very complicated state of affairs in Italy. Garibaldi is reported to have been victorious in two desperate engagements with the Papal troops, and to have arrived before Rome with from 10,000 to 12,000 men under his command. He is said to be only six miles away, organising, while Orsini shells are being fired into the city, where the insurgents are active, and an outbreak is momentarily feared. The wildest rumours in regard to Italy were in circulation in Paris on the 27th ult. It was reported that the Italian Crown Prince had put himself at the head of an army to resist the French, and that Victor Emmanuel would abdicate. The King, however, has not done so, but has issued a proclamation, saying that the country is in great danger, and declaring that a war against France and her probable allies is impossible. He denounces the Garibaldians for usurping the right to make war. He commands the insurgents to return to their allegiance, and urges the people to sustain their King and preserve the national honour; and concludes by promising that when tranquillity is restored, Italy, with France, will settle the Roman question.—Meantime, the French fleet has arrived at Civita Vecchia, and disembarked the troops, and the Pope—who had left the Vatican, and taken refuge in the Castle of St. Angelo—was expected there, to place himself under their protection. More French troops are ready to leave Toulon. They are to attack the Garibaldians, and drive them out of Rome and the Papal territory, and as they cross the border, the Italian troops will disarm them. This accomplished, France will retire, and ask for a conference.—It remains to be seen whether this programme will be successfully carried out, or whether there is any truth in the rumour that the soldiers of King Victor Emmanuel will refuse to fight against Garibaldi. The Italian people may have to yield to the military superiority of the French, but their sympathies are clearly with the revolutionary leader rather than with the King, or with his enforced submission to the policy of the Emperor Napoleon.

The Bank Crisis.

The failure of the Commercial Bank has been followed, as a matter of course, with runs upon or rumours about other Banks—among them, the Royal Canadian, the Ontario, and the Gore Banks; but the panic has been of brief duration, and the danger of further monetary derangement is for the present averted. The Bank of Montreal, however, still comes in for a large share of abuse, the policy of its manager—Mr. King—(whose name has given rise to some poor puns about Bank "kings" and "despots") being declared to be, to break down all the other institutions so as to monopolize the banking business of the country. We think, however, there would be more

danger of the Bank of Montreal itself being broken down, and of more damage consequently being inflicted upon the country, if all the other Banks—when they got into difficulties through mismanagement or over-speculation—could run to it with a demand for support, under penalty of being subjected to a newspaper bombardment, which may create a popular prejudice, but, after all, is not likely to affect the nerves of the shareholders or depositors. Instead of "breaking down" the Gore Bank, however, the Bank of Montreal has made "liberal arrangements" with it; and the Hon. E. B. Wood, Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, having announced "that all payments to be made on account of the Ontario Government may be made to the Royal Canadian Bank and its agencies," there can be no occasion for further uneasiness or alarm.

The inconvenience to which the business community of Belleville has been subjected by the suspension of the Commercial Bank, has induced the Hon. Billa Flint to write a letter on the "Present Bank Crisis and its Remedy." He doubts whether, under present circumstances, any other Bank can be induced to start a branch in Belleville, as suggested, and is of the opinion that the "remedy" is only to be found among ourselves, and from our own resources." He therefore comes out in favour of a County local Bank, to be "established on purely commercial principles, and conducted upon sound economy," &c. We have long been of the opinion that there is capital enough in the County to start such a bank, but whenever we have in conversation urged such a scheme, the reply has invariably been, that the difficulty would be to get a management in which the public would have full confidence. We believe that these local Banks, by supplying sufficient currency, were the chief cause of the rapid development of material prosperity in the United States before the civil war broke out, and that the same means would lead to a similar result here; and we shall therefore watch with interest to see how Mr. Flint's proposition is received. Such a Bank, supported by, and enjoying the confidence of the people, and soundly conducted, could be in no danger of being crushed out by the hostility of any other bank, however wealthy and powerful.

Gold Mining Intelligence.

The opening of a new shaft at the Barry Mine in Elzevir, at a point recently "located" or recommended by Professor Smith, in which gold has already been discovered in the rock at a very few feet from the surface, has created some little excitement during the past week, and given a feeling of renewed encouragement and hope as to the prospects of gold-mining proving successful in this region. Several small specimens have been procured and brought to the village.—We have heard also, of new shafts being opened at other places, where experience has shown that the first attempt was not commenced in exactly the right place; and this trying again, instead of at once giving up in disappointment, affords another proof of the general confidence of the miners that they are not labouring in vain.

Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, of the Geological Survey, and Mr. A. Michel are now on another tour of inspection of the Madoc Region. They have already visited the Crushing machine at Eldorado, the lead mines of Tador, and the Richardson Mine, and have now gone to Elzevir. We presume that the result of their observations will not be made public till after it has been communicated to the head of the department.

Operations at the Gold and Silver Reduction Works of Messrs. Daniels, Scott & Taylor, at Upper Eldorado, have been again delayed by some necessary alterations in a portion of the crushing machinery, which have taken a day or two to effect, and public curiosity as to the yield of gold to be obtained from the rock when crushed in quantity, and submitted to the process of amalgamation, will have to "wait a little longer," before it is satisfied.

VICTORIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—We learn from Ottawa that the Victoria Gold Mining company, of Toronto, has already applied for its charter, and will soon be quoted as one of the incorporated institutions of the Dominion. The promoters of this company embrace some of our most substantial business men, and the public seem to have great faith in the soundness of their judgement, and in their uprightness and energy, if we may judge by the rapid manner in which the stock is being taken up. We are informed that the capital is nearly all subscribed already, and that the books will be closed in a few days. The Victoria company owns ninety acres in the heart of the Madoc gold mining region, which is declared by Dr. Otway, the well-known mineralogist, to pre-

sent undoubted indications of great richness. The company expects to have shafts sunk, and a crushing mill in operation before the hard frost set in, and will, therefore, be in a position to carry on mining operations during the winter. Such vigour speaks well, and if there is gold quartz in the Madoc region, the Victoria company will soon decide whether it may be profitably worked or not.—Leader.

The "Huffman House."

This is the name given to the new hotel building commenced last spring by Messrs. Jones & Jones on the site between the Grist mill and the Amherst Block, of late more generally known by the name of the now closed "Royal Hotel." At the time the building was going up, the hotel accommodation of the village was insufficient for the rush of travel; and the owners had then every reason to expect to let their property on terms that would have made the investment of capital laid out on it a paying speculation. From causes not necessary to specify here, those anticipations were not realized; and with increased tavern accommodation at Eldorado, and the temporary decline of public interest in the gold mining region, there seemed some chance of the building being left untenanted. However Messrs. Jones & Jones went ahead, having sufficient faith in the reality of there being gold in Madoc—and in the village, too, for that matter—to think that another and a first-class hotel would yet be wanted here, and finished the house off for that purpose. Their enterprise has been rewarded by finding tenants of the right stamp—Messrs. Huffman & Son, late of Peterborough—who have fitted up and furnished the "HUFFMAN HOUSE" in a style that would reflect considerable credit on a place of much larger population—we won't say, though, of more pretensions to celebrity in the future—than Madoc.

The ground floor is occupied by a fine, large entrance-hall; and by the reading room, bar, and dining room, which are also spacious apartments, fitted up, not merely comfortably, but with a degree of taste that shows "mine hosts" understand the difficult art of "keeping an hotel" properly, and are determined to leave even critical and exacting travellers not the slightest ground for complaint. We have seen parlours, and sitting rooms more splendidly, but not more appropriately furnished, in some of the first-class American hotels; while in some of the most noted 'we have seen bedrooms far inferior in point of furniture and general appearance of comfort to those of the Huffman House.

On Monday the Hotel was formally opened, a number of gentlemen being invited by the Proprietors to celebrate the event by a Supper in the evening. The guests, on assembling, engaged either in conversation, looking over the New York and other papers on the Reading Room table, "smiling" at the bar, or examining the rooms and their "fixings," and expressing their approval thereof; and then in due season, to the number of about fifty, adjourned to the dining room, to partake of what was modestly termed an Oyster Supper. The entertainment, however, included other and more substantial viands, prepared and served in the best style; with wines and other liquors for those not teetotally inclined. After the repast had been approvingly discussed, Mr. A. F. Wood was requested to discharge the duties of Chairman. The usual loyal and patriotic and regular toasts were all proposed and duly honoured, and also in compliment to the American gentlemen present, that of "The President of the United States." The health of "the Hosts" was enthusiastically drunk, Mr. Huffman, Jr., returning thanks on behalf of his father and himself in a short but very well worded and delivered speech. Mr. W. Jones—in acknowledging the very complimentary manner in which the health of himself and his brother Charles had been proposed and received, and the enterprise they had exhibited in undertaking the erection of such an hotel, was alluded to,—spoke of the discouragements they had encountered after they commenced it, which however had not prevented them putting it through, as they had confidence in, and knowledge of the fact that there was gold to be found here.—The "Mining Interests" was responded to by Messrs. Smith, Wyckoff, Mitchell, Anties and Fuller,—whose remarks, and replies to questions asked, were listened to with much interest and satisfaction, as they indicated faith in the ultimate development and success of gold mining.—A number of other volunteer toasts were also proposed, which, with sundry songs by Dr. Elmer and others, and the very pleasing instrumental performances of Messrs. Maybee, V. Norman, Foote, Kinloch and Eastwood,—practised the evening's sitting till—a sufficiently early hour on the following morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOOL TAXES, No. 1, MADOC.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that the Taxes are NOW DUE for this Section.
The Rate Bill will be found for the next Ten Days at the Office of the Secretary Treasurer.
November 2nd, 1867.

THOMAS CROSS, Secretary Treasurer.

HUFFMAN HOUSE, MADOC, Ontario.

HUFFMAN & SON, PROPRIETORS,
(LATE OF PETERBOROUGH.)

EVERY Attention paid to Travellers. House and Furniture entirely new.

For Sale.

EAST HALF of Lot 24 in 1st Con., ELZEVR.
West Half of Lot 29 in 8th Con., MARMORA.

Apply (if by letter, postpaid) to

S. G. WOOD, Esq.,
Box 218, TORONTO.

Township of Madoc.

List of Lands Liable to be Sold for Arrears
of Taxes in the Year 1867.

Concession.	Lot.	Aeres.
1st.	S. 7	100
"	F. part 14	80
"	15	200
"	26	200
2nd.	W. 5	100
"	Part 7	150
"	W. 18	100
3rd.	E. part 3	100
"	W. part 6	100
"	N. part 7	100
"	30	200
4th.	W. 26	100
"	28	100
5th.	E. 10	100
"	25	200
6th.	E. 5	100
"	E. 10	100
"	19	200
"	21	100
7th.	Part E. 10	55
"	S. 22	100
"	30	200
8th.	28	200
"	29	200
"	32	183
9th.	W. 10	100
"	E. 19	100
"	Part W. 26	70
"	30	200
"	W. 82	100
10th.	E. 19	100
11th.	1	200
"	E. 3	100
"	W. 7	100
"	14	123
"	E. 10	61 1/2

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
7th Feb., 1867.

J. R. KETCHESON, T.-Clerk.

\$5 REWARD!

THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid for such information as will lead to the CONVICTION of the Parties who on the nights of the 14th and 15th instant rambled round my House and Barn, Firing Shots and otherwise disturbing my Family when I was from home.

THOMAS THOMSON,
Lot 15, 5th Concession, Madoc.

October 17th, 1867.

Notice to Trespassers!

NOTICE is hereby Given that Trespassers on the following:
Lots will be prosecuted:-
West Half of 27 in the 1st Concession, Madoc.
West Half of 29 in the 2nd

JOHN C. T. COCHRANE, Proprietor.

Ottawa, Sept. 5, 1867.

E. D. O'FLYNN

WILL pay the HIGHEST PRICE for
GREEN and DRY HIDES,
Delivered at his Warehouse.
Madoc, Sept. 12, 1867.

PIERCE, PARKER & CO.,

Real Estate Agents,

Office, opposite Royal Hotel, MADOC, C.W.
WE OFFER for SALE a large amount of the CHOICEST
MINERAL LANDS in Canada. These lands were se-
lected from the Government Geological Survey, and noted
among the BEST Mineral Lands.
Persons wishing to purchase

VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY.

Will please call and examine our LIST of LANDS located in
the Townships of MADOC, MARMORA, and ELZEVR.
MAPS, comprising a full Geological, and Provincial Land
Surveyor's Report, together with Specimens of the ROCK
from each Lot, furnished parties buying.

32 TITLES PERFECT. CROWN PATENTS accompany-
ing each Deed.
SURVEYS made, Abstracts procured, and Taxes paid for
Non-residents.
MINERAL LANDS and MINING STOCKS bought and sold
on Commission.
Madoc, July, 1867.

Folding Window Shades.

CAROTHERS, McGLASHAN & CO.

Manufacturers of Window Shades,
(Next door to PARKER'S HOTEL, STIRLING.)

ARE NOW Prepared to Supply FOLDING WINDOW
SHADES, of all Dimensions and Colours.
All Orders promptly executed at the shortest notice.
Stirling, August, 1867.

VICTORIA GOLD MINES.

THREE MINES are situated on Lots No. 26 in the 9th con-
29 in the 10th, and 28 in the 11th concession of Madoc.-
From the two first named, as seen from rock on the surface
were made on July 31st, by Mr. Wyckoff, and one yielded at
the rate of \$1 in silver, and \$30.40 in gold to the ton. The re-
turn from 29 in the 11th was \$14 in gold, from the surface.
Part of these lots are, for sale, together with a few others in
the 1, 2, and 3rd concessions of Elzevir.
For particulars, apply to JAMES WHITE, Representative of
Victoria Gold Mining Co., Port Hope;—or to GEORGE
WHITE,—Residence, Madoc Village.
These Lots will be disposed of on favourable terms,—at low
figures for cash down.

August 2, 1867. JAMES WHITE.

Mining Lands For Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale his FARM, of 200 ACRES,
Lot No. 15 in the Fifth Concession of Madoc, only two
lots from the RICHARDSON MINE.
Apply on the premises to the owner

Or to C. G. GREAM, Madoc. THOMAS THOMPSON.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

MONEY TO LOAN.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS to Lend on good Real Es-
tate security. Apply to C. G. GREAM, Conveyancer, Madoc.

Mineral Lands

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE.

1,000 ACRES of MINERAL LANDS For Sale, or to
Lease, in the Gold Regions of MADOC and
ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

For further particulars, apply to T. A. MITCHELL, North
American Hotel, Madoc,—or to M. B. McCREGGOR, Office over
A. F. Wood's store, Madoc.

Madoc, June 1st, 1867.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes, at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eligible
Building Lots, situated in the immediate vicinity
of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of
the village of Madoc

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a
healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated
with on favourable terms, both as regards price and terms of
payment. Title indisputable. Apply to

CHARLES KIRK, on the premises.

The "New Dominion" Hotel, Millbridge, Hastings Road.

GOLD-MINERS will find Every Accommodation at the
"New Dominion"—Moderate Charges, the Best Liquors,
Comfortable Beds, and Good Stabling.

A new name but the old stand, and the old attention
to all friends.

ISAAC GOLDING.

TO MINING COMPANIES.

THE MINING INTEREST in some very important Lots in
MADOC, MARMORA and HUNTERFORD, to be disposed
of. For further information, apply to
J. IVERS, 330 Craig Street, Montreal.

Mineral Rights!

FOR SALE OR LEASE,

PORTIONS or the Whole of LOTS 11 and 13 in the Thir-
teenth Concession of HUNTINGDON.
The Quartz from Lot 11 has been assayed, and both Gold
and Silver found.
For further particulars apply in writing to the Owner,
R. R. PERRY, or to

CHARLES GREAM,

Conveyancer and Land Agent, Madoc.

MURDOCH, REID, & UNWIN, CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,

AND
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,
MADOC.

ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.
Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

McLeod & Carre,

ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AR-
CHITECTS, DRAUGHTSMEN, and PATENT Solicitors,
187 1-2, Front Street, BELLEVILLE.

MCLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & Co.,
MADOC.

William Baldwin Sullivan,

LATE OF TORONTO,

BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN
Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE—Next to A. F. Wood's, MADOC, C.W.
Land and Mining Business promptly and carefully attended
to. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, and other documents, prepared
on the shortest notice.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATUR-
DAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Mr. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts
of England.)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

MISS DRISCOLL,

MILLINER and DRESSMAKER
Stamping, &c. Cooper Street, Madoc.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST and DRUGGIST.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE, Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately re-
Painted and Furnished anew, and will be found in all
its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges
of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and
Stabling attached to the Premises.

The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.
LYMAN MOON, Proprietor

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, Nov. 2, 1867.

ASHES	.....	\$5.00	per 100 lbs.
WHEAT (Fall)	.....	\$1.25	
(Spring)	.....	\$1.40	
BARLEY	.....	75c	
RYE	.....	75c	
OATS	.....	40c	
PEAS	.....	75c	
POKE	.....	\$2.00	
HIDES	.....	\$2.00	
SHOELEATHERS	.....	\$2.00	
BUTTER	.....	15c	
EUGS	.....	00c	

Belleville Markets.

Fall Wheat, \$1.30 per 100 lbs. Spring Wheat, \$1.30 per 100 lbs.
Potatoes, \$4.50 per 100 lbs. Hides, \$7.50 per 100 lbs. Sheepskins, \$2.00
Barley, 70c per 100 lbs. Rye, 70c per 100 lbs. Peas, 75c per 100 lbs.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Court Journal says that a young woman at her wedding dinner in Woolwich lately, found on lifting her plate a cheque for £10,000.

American cars are to be put on the railroad from London to Liverpool.

A lady writing to the Chicago Tribune asserts that many who have known Mrs. Lincoln for years have been of the opinion that she was insane.

The Chicago Republican has cost its proprietors about \$100,000 above receipts. The material is worth \$90,000, and the paper has scarcely yet reached a paying basis.

The *Strathroy Dispatch* says, a genuine Canadian lynx was shot in Missouri, recently, by Edward Sastebard, and exhibited in the market. She had six cubs, but none of them were captured. She measured about four feet six inches in length.

The British Medical Journal asserts that lunacy in Great Britain is on the decrease. Whereas in 1847 one person in 3,913 in the population was a certified lunatic, the proportion in 1867 is only one in 3,577.

A richly jewelled ezeir has been presented to the Bishop of Cape Town, to be used by him as metropolitan of South Africa, and as symbolizing his duty not only to oversee the flock, but to rule over and guide the other bishops of that continent.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London Times believes there is trouble brewing in the East. He is convinced that England is adopting a bad policy with regard to Central Asia, and that before long she will have to fight for the safety of the Indian empire, and so forth.

A German traveller, named Schafer, has journeyed on foot, within the last fifteen years, through every country in Europe, through Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt and North Africa, across North America, from ocean to ocean, and is now "doing" Australia. And yet Mr. Schafer is suffering from a spinal injury while a youth which has dwarfed his stature.

Bathers on the English coast have been alarmed by the sudden appearance of sharks in English waters. Five were recently captured within a week, one of which was thirteen feet in length, and weighed nearly 400 pounds.

A man in Russia named Kuren, a member of a fanatical religious sect, lately killed his only son, and offered him as a sacrifice to God. He stabbed the little boy, of seven years, several times in the stomach, and after he was dead fell on his knees in ecstasy, imploring God to receive the offering. After being taken to prison he resolutely refused food, and died of starvation before the sentence upon him could be executed.

Mr. Howe.—We find the following in a late number of the *Halifax Citizen*:—"The *Montreal Daily News* says that Mr. Howe has chosen his seat in the House of Commons, at the 'single desk immediately opposite that of Sir John A. Macdonald.' The statement is inaccurate. Mr. Howe has not selected any seat in the House of Commons; neither, we feel assured, will he accept of any seat that may be assigned to him, if his doing so is to be construed into accepting the leadership of the opposition, or acknowledging a prominent connection with either party as now existing in the House."

A report from Woolwich states that a large number of workmen are employed in the fitting up of the two hospital ships at Deptford dockyard, which are each to take out 400 32-pounder shot, to be available, if required, to bury the dead in the Red Sea. The statement is a very simple one, but what a sad chapter it foretells in the history of the Abyssinian expedition! How many homes will be left desolate before the remnant of the expedition returns, and how many hearts will have to think wofully of the dear ones cast into the Red Sea, can only be told when its history is written; but one cannot read of those "four hundred 32-pounders" to sink the dead without a feeling of deep sorrow.

Such is the feeling in India about the Abyssinian expedition, that the Government has been overwhelmed with entreaties from officers eager to go, if only as volunteers. Whole regiments of volunteers feel correspondingly elated when their services are declined. Some think 10,000 men too large, the more especially when, as the result of the number, Sir Robert Napier has demanded 22,000 mules—an immense number. The force is to be exclusively from the Bombay Presidency. It is reported that the regiment of which Major Grant, the associate of Speke, is second in command, goes.

The Editor of the *Corwall Freeholder* has been subjected to two separate actions for libel, one by

Dr. Allen and the other by Mr. Bethune. These actions arose out of a sharp criticism of the public acts of the individuals named. The cases came on for trial at the recent Assizes, before Judge Haggarty. In both cases the prosecution was a failure, only a fraction of the jury being in favour of conviction. In charging the jury Judge Haggarty said, "The private characters of men must be protected, but in matters involving the public acts of individuals a much wider latitude was allowed." He said that men seeking or occupying public positions must expect to receive unsparing criticism, and should be prepared to meet it in the best spirit.

The citadel of Quebec is deemed impregnable. It now has over eighty guns mounted and many others on hand. It is supplied with seven years' provisions for five thousand men.

Sixty thousand acres of land, being the whole quantity owned by the State of New Hampshire, has been sold by auction to one purchaser for \$267,000.

To allay apprehension, the Government has announced that it will receive all chartered bank notes except those of the Commercial Bank and the Bank of Upper Canada.

There is a rumour afloat of the amalgamation of the Commercial with another Bank.

LAW vs. JUSTICE.—At the Guelph Quarter Sessions, Michael Cox, late Treasurer of Arthur Township, was charged with embezzling \$700 belonging to the township. The prisoner's counsel objected to the form of the indictment, and Judge Macdonnell held that the prisoner was erroneously described in the indictment as Treasurer of the Municipal Council, and that he should have been called Treasurer of the Corporation, and on this ground he directed Cox to be acquitted. If this is law, our law-makers ought to be put in pillory, and the office of Judge abolished. It is a disgrace to a civilized community that such trivial matters should obstruct the course of justice. *Faris Advocate.*

The secrets of Prussia's prosperity are coming out by degrees. The other day an English paper, in a statistical article upon the various professions, showed that England contained one lawyer to every 1,240 inhabitants, and France one to every 1,970, while Prussia had but one to every 12,000. Happy Prussia! But be the involuntary exclamation of every reader. *Lut, stop.* Not so fast. Reading further on, we find from the same paper that, while in England the number of lawyers is just about equal to the number of doctors, in Prussia the doctors are nearly four times as numerous as the lawyers. Here, therefore, we see the great law of compensation—a law by which, in the plan of Providence, no country is made either perfectly happy or perfectly miserable.

CHEESE.—We have heard of some sales being made during the past week for 9c. cents. This is a slight advance on the prices quoted in our last, and we still have the impression that prices must advance. *Ingersoll News.*

A Quebec telegram says:—"Notwithstanding the assurance given to the Delery Gold Mining Company that the Gold mining Inspector should protect the employees of the company working on unoccupied land on the seignory, trespassers still continue their outrages. On Wednesday night a party of ruffians attacked the workmen of Nash and McCrea in their dwellings with volleys of stones and pistol shots. The shots were returned and the assailants retired. It is not stated if any one received injury."

THE LEVIS FORTIFICATIONS.—The artificers and other men from the several regiments in Canada that have been attached to the Royal Engineers during the summer, at work upon the Levis fortifications, left yesterday evening by steamer for their several corps, their services being no longer required at this season. *Quebec Chronicle.*

A most extraordinary matrimonial arrangement has lately been consummated in Chicago. The three bridegrooms are brothers, and the happy brides are sisters, and it was literally the marriage of two entire families. It was an economical arrangement, thus wooing and marrying at wholesale—a great saving in lights, fuel and the expenses of the wedding festivities were effected.

A great many Japanese are to be seen about the streets of London. Most of them wear European costume, and seem to be *habitués* of the town. Numbers of Japanese lads are sent over here every year to be educated. There are several of them at the London University. They are very apt in learning, and speak English so well that no one could tell they were foreigners except by their features. The Chinese, it seems, never make the same progress in acquiring European habits. *English Letter.*

Two companies of mounted militia sent to Montana

to defend the people from the Indians, have deserted, officers and all, and commenced a guerrilla warfare on the white inhabitants of the country.

English statements are said to be by no means favourable to the German army movement, and take exception to the treatment of the ex-King of Hanover by Prussia.

VARIETIES.

Why is the letter T like your nose?—Because it goes before you (U).

Why is a newspaper like an army?—Because it has leaders, columns, and reviews.

Diggory says he always respects old age, except when some one tricks him with a pair of tough chickens.

Somebody says a wife should be like roast lamb—tender and nicely dressed. A bachelor adds, "And without any sauce."

A reporter, in describing a meeting of a total abstinence society, said they had a most harmonious and profitable meeting, and retired from the hall full of "spirits."

A little boy seeing a man prostrate before the door of a groggery, opened the door and said to the proprietor, See here, sir, your sign has fallen down.

A woman is at the bottom of all mischief, said Joe. Yes, said Frank, and when I used to get into mischief, my mother was at the bottom of me!

At a printer's festival, recently held in Lowell, Mass., the following toast was presented: The printer—the master of all trades—he begets the farmer with his Hoe, and the carpenter with his rules, the mason with setting up tall columns; he surpasses the lawyer and doctor in attending to the cases, and beats the parson in the management of the devil.

"I think I have seen you before, sir," said one gentleman to another. "Are you not Owen Smith?"—"Oh yes," said the other, "I'm owin' Smith, and owin' Jones, and owin' Brown, and owin' everybody."

An elderly maiden, who had suffered some disappointments, thus defines the human race:—Man, a conglomerate mass of hair, tobacco smoke, confusion, conceit, and Loots. Woman, the waiter, perforce, on the aforesaid animal.

A pickpocket, who had been ducked for his malpractices, accounted to his brethren for the derangement of his appearance, by coolly observing that he had not been able to change his dress since his return from a celebrated watering place.

A tippler, who had his load on, 'fetched up' against the side of a house, which had been newly painted. Shoving himself clear by a vigorous effort, he took a glimpse at his shoulder, another at the house, a third, at his hand, and exclaimed, "Well, that is a careless trick in whoever painted that house, to leave it standing out all night for people to run against."

A lady says the first time she was kissed she felt like a tub of roses swimming in honey, cologne, nutmegs and cranberries. She felt also as if something was running through her nerves on feet of diamonds, escorted by several little cupids in chariots drawn by angels, shaded by honeyuckles, and the whole spread with melted rainbows.

A Western paper says: "We have an acquaintance, an old gentleman, whose young people pester him very much with conundrums. He got into a dose the other evening at the church, but recovered himself partially just as the preacher gave out the text:—'How are the mighty fallen!' when he repeated: 'How are the mighty fallen?' Imagine how mortifying to his friends and family, as well as to the parson, was the scene when our friend looked up inquiringly at the preacher, and in the meekest possible tone of voice replied:—'I give it up!'"

In Philadelphia, one pleasant Sunday evening, an old lady whose failing eyes demanded an unusually large prayer-book, started for church a little early. Stopping on the way to call on a friend, she laid her prayer-book on the centre-table. When the bells began to chime she snatched what she supposed to be her prayer-book and started for church. Her seat was at the chancel end of the gallery. The organ ceased playing. The minister said: "The Lord is His holy temple, let all the earth keep silence before Him." In the effort to open her supposed prayer-book, she started the spring of the music-box which she had taken instead. It began to play—in her own estimation she put it on the floor. It would not stop she put it on the seat—it sounded louder than ever finally she carried it out while it played the "Washing Day," an Irish jig tune.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 255. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1867.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 1.—The trial of Allen and four other prisoners was concluded to-day before the special commission. They were convicted of murder, and received the sentence of death. The cases of the rest of the accused will be tried on Monday, to which day the court has adjourned. The proceedings cause extraordinary interest here.

DUBLIN, Oct. 31.—At the session yesterday of the special commission for the trial of the Fenian prisoners, a motion was made by the counsel for the defence at the accused be tried by a mixed panel composed of equal numbers of Catholic and Protestant jurymen. The motion was denied by the judges. The prisoner, John Warren, declined the services of counsel, and declared that he was a citizen of the United States and refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the court in his actions.

Nov. 2.—The trial of Gen. Warren for complicity in Fenianism was concluded last evening. He was found guilty of treason-felony.

Two policemen were shot last night and instantly killed. The murders are directly charged upon the Fenians, and energetic efforts are being made to discover the perpetrators.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Fenian Col. Kelly who was cued at Manchester, has escaped from England. It is reported that he is in France, and that he will not leave for America.

Nov. 4.—The *Nation* and the *Irishman* newspapers declare that the action of the special commission in refusing to give General Warren a mixed jury is *ius belli*. [11] When arraigned for trial to-day before the commission, General Farinoli entered the plea of guilty.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4.—The alarm about the Fenians in this city does not subside. Troops have been sent here and others are arriving. Sir Alfred Horsford, who was so active and efficient in suppressing the break in the South of Ireland, is in command of military forces.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—By order of the Imperial commission the international exhibition will be closed on 8rd November.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.—The marriage of King George of Greece and the Princess Olga took place yesterday with great pomp and ceremony.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Despatches by the Red Sea cable announce that the war vessels and transports with troops on board, forming the first squadron of the Russian expedition, have left Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, for the coast of Abyssinia; and Ishak Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, has offered his assistance to England, and has despatched a corps of 10,000 men to Abyssinia to join the British expedition.

The Roman Question.

RUSSELL, Oct. 29.—Advices from Paris state that Pope informed the French minister in Rome that the Italian troops should, under any circumstances, be to the capital he would leave the Eternal City. **LONDON, Oct. 31.**—The announcement is officially made that the Royal troops which have hitherto been acting as an army of observation on the frontier have received orders to advance into the Papal territory as known here late on Tuesday night that one or more columns had crossed the boundary line, but the news was not made public by the government until to-day.

The reports that Garibaldi was before Rome were confirmed. He has arrived in front of the advanced fortifications of the city with all his forces. His army increased in numbers all along the line of march, and instead of the four battalions with which he entered the Roman territory he now has twenty battalions of young and devoted volunteers. No intelligence has been received from the interior of the city since last Monday, at which time comparative quiet prevailed. The reactionary policy decided upon by the King's government causes tremendous excitement throughout Italy. The party of action are utterly exasperated, and violent demonstrations of popular indignation are reported in the principal cities of the Kingdom.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The *Liberte* newspaper says that the Emperor of Austria has given his assent to the proposed general conference for the settlement of the Roman question, but Pope Pius IX. absolutely refuses to be a party to it, and England and Russia are reported to have declined the invitation of France to join the conference.

Some official evening journals say the advance of the Italian troops into the Papal provinces was ordered by the Italian government without the consent of France, and this action they declare has brought about a crisis in the relations between the two countries, which is dangerous to peace.—It is authoritatively stated that no treaty of alliance has been concluded between the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph, but the *entente cordiale* established between France and Austria is complete.

Nov. 1.—The *Moniteur* to-day says the Emperor has demanded of King Victor Emmanuel an explanation of the invasion of the Roman territory by the Italian forces.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Telegraphic despatches from Florence, giving the situation of affairs at Rome, have just been received. The French troops, which were debarked a few days since, arrived at the Holy City. There were no demonstrations whatever. The city was perfectly quiet, and the French were received with profound silence. Garibaldi, whose force was constantly increasing, still held his position on the outskirts of Rome. The Papal forces were to move out of their entrenchments and attack him to-day.

FLORENCE, Nov. 1.—The *Regione* of this morning denies the truth of the report that the French troops had arrived in Rome. The Italian army which has entered the Papal States is under the command of Gen. Cialdini. Garibaldi has retired to Monte Rotondo. He has made no reply to the summons of the Italian government to disarm the volunteers.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—There is no longer any doubt that the French troops have entered the Holy City. The Italian reserve has been called out.

It is reported on good authority that the government of Prussia has pledged its support to Italy, in the event of a rupture of the friendly relations between that country and France. It is known that there is a crisis in the relations between France and Prussia, which causes much uneasiness and apprehension in monetary circles.

Gen. Manabrea, the prime minister of Italy, in a note justifies the advance of the Italian troops into the Papal territories. He says that the dignity of the Italian government and the violation of the September treaty by the French required this movement.

FLORENCE, Nov. 2.—Garibaldi still remains at Monte Rotondo, to which place he retired when he heard of the landing of the French, and the advance of the Italian troops, deeming it hazardous to make any attack on Rome under these circumstances, with the insufficient force under his command. He has concentrated all the bands of volunteers at Monte Rotondo, where he has taken up a strong position and gone into camp. His men have since been actively engaged in throwing up entrenchments, which are now complete. He is prepared for attack. He will await reinforcements and watch the course of events. To the summons of the King to disarm, Garibaldi replied by refusing to disband his army, or give up his enterprise against Rome, unless a change is made in the present reactionary ministry which will put the government of Italy in accord with the national will.

The Emperor Napoleon has made a proposition to the King of Italy to submit to the citizens of Rome and the inhabitants of the Papal provinces the settlement of the Roman question by popular vote, but the Italian government declines to accept this plan for the solution of a question in which the interests of the whole nation are so deeply concerned.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—There are only two French regiments in Rome. Large bodies of troops are continually leaving Toulon for Civita Vecchia. The Papal forces will assume the offensive immediately.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Late despatches from Florence state the vote of the towns in the province of Rome was unanimously for Italy.—It is now reported in

Florence that the Emperor Napoleon requires King Victor Emmanuel to expel Garibaldi; if that is done Napoleon will retire.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—Count Von Bismarck says officially to-day that the government of Prussia is neutral at present on the Roman question.

Death of Bishop Strachan.

The venerable Bishop Strachan died on Friday morning, the 1st November, at the age of eighty-nine years. The following facts connected with the Bishop's life we copy from the *Toronto Telegraph*:

"The venerable Bishop was born in Aberdeen, on the 12th April, 1778, and was educated at the grammar school of that ancient city. In the year 1798 he matriculated at King's College of that University, where he subsequently took the degree of A. M. He then removed to the University of St. Andrews to prosecute his studies, and in 1797 commenced to teach in the little village of King's Kettle. It was at this time that he received the offer through the Hon. R. Cartwright and Robert Hamilton, to proceed to Canada to organize and take charge of a College of University, which Gov. Simcoe had determined on establishing at the seat of Government of Upper Canada, in order that the youth of the Province might enjoy the benefits of a sound education. This office was first tendered to the afterwards celebrated Dr. Chalmers, at that time studying at St. Andrews; he declined it, but recommended Mr. Strachan, who accepted it. His first connection with Canada dates back to August, 1799, when he came to Canada in pursuance of the above offer. But Governor Simcoe being appointed to another Governorship had left the Province, and been succeeded by another, and thus the plans fell to the ground. He afterwards opened a school in Kingston, remained there three years, and under the advice and instruction of Dr. Sitart, Archbishop of Upper Canada, prepared to enter the Church of England. He was accordingly ordained deacon by the Right Reverend Dr. Mountain, first bishop of Quebec, and appointed to the mission to Cornwall. He also opened a grammar school at the latter place, and among his pupils were the late Sir J. B. Robinson, Sir J. B. Macaulay, and the late Hon. Jonas Jones. It is unnecessary here to inquire into the cause of this change of denominational persuasion by Mr. Strachan. In 1807 the University of St. Andrews conferred on Mr. Strachan the degree of LL. D., and in the same year the University of Aberdeen also conferred on him that of D. D. In 1812 Dr. Strachan was appointed Rector of York; in 1836 he resigned his seat in the Executive Council; in 1839 he was created Bishop of the Diocese of Toronto; in 1840 he resigned his place as a member of the Legislative Council."

In was in the first year of the war with the United States, in 1812, that the then Rev. Dr. Strachan removed from Cornwall to Toronto, at that time known as "muddy" or "little" York. "To him," says the *Leader*, "we owe the foundation of the two Universities located in Toronto. It is much for one man to establish one University; but it is more than can be expected of any single individual, whatever his endowments, that he should give learning and civilization to two Universities. Yet the late Bishop of Toronto performed that extraordinary feat."

RESIGNATION OF MR. GALT.—Our Ottawa correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Galt has resigned, for "private reasons;" and that he will continue to support the Government. The event is much to be regretted; as there is probably no man in the Dominion so capable of grappling with the difficult financial questions which must soon come before Parliament. It is difficult to persuade ourselves that the reasons for Mr. Galt's resignation were wholly of a private nature. But we need not attempt to anticipate the explanations which must soon be made in Parliament.—*Leader*.

One line, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12 1/2
One to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

Gold Mining Intelligence.

We were rather surprised to learn, just after the publication of our last issue, that a complete gloom had been thrown over mining prospects. On inquiring the cause, our informant replied that Dr. Sterry Hunt had given expression to very unfavourable opinions about the probability of gold being found here in sufficient quantities to make mining a remunerative pursuit; and that in consequence of his remarks, certain persons who had brought money with them to invest in one of the shafts lately opened, had become alarmed, and had withdrawn from the speculation. On further inquiry, we ascertained that our informant had not himself heard the remarks made to which, under the circumstances, he very naturally objected. We are inclined to think, therefore, that Dr. Hunt must to some extent have been misunderstood; as, to other gentlemen, we find, he did not speak in terms of such general condemnation. We understand, indeed, that he is decidedly of the opinion that many of the miners are wasting time, money and labour in digging in places where, from the geological formation, there is no probability of gold being found at all; but with respect to other "mines," or leads, where it is not impossible that gold may be or has been, found, he has, as yet, seen no evidence of great richness, and would like to see more; though he spoke of some of these leads in a manner by no means unfavourable.

Some tons of the Richardson mine ore have been crushed during the past week at Messrs. Daniels, Scott & Taylor's Gold and Silver Reduction Works at Eldorado. The whole process of amalgamation and reduction was likely to be completed on Friday, but not in time for us to learn the result by our usual hour of going to press; but we expect to be able to announce in our next issue that we have seen the first ingot of refined gold produced within the limits of the Township of Madoc, and to report the weight and value thereof.

The boiler for the crushing mill at the Richardson Mine passed through the village early in the week on the way to its destination at Eldorado.

We learn that there is more work in prospect for the lawyers over gold-mining speculations, the Barry mine being thrown into Chancery by disputing claimants.

Further good specimens of gold have been found by Messrs. Sanderson & Unwin at the new opening close to Kellar's Bridge, on the Hastings Road, about two miles north of Eldorado.—We have also been informed that gold has recently been washed out of sand and gravel taken from the bed of the Moira

while the river was low, at a point in the Township of Tudor.

Defeat of Garibaldi.

FLORENCE, Nov. 6.—On Sunday, Garibaldi, with 3,500 men and two cannon, left his camp near Monte Rotondo, and advanced to the attack of Tivoli, which was held by the Papal troops. He found the latter, to the number of 6,000 men, posted in a strong position, and supported by artillery. The Pontifical troops immediately opened fire with their batteries upon the approaching Garibaldians. A desperate conflict ensued, which lasted forty-five minutes, when Garibaldi retreated. The battle was renewed at Monte Rotondo. The insurgents fought with great obstinacy, and kept up the conflict at this point for two hours and a half, when, exhausted and overwhelmed, they gave way and were utterly routed. Four hundred and fifty insurgents were killed, and nine hundred were taken prisoners. No idea of the number wounded can be ascertained. The total loss of the Papal troops engaged was two hundred killed and wounded.

Garibaldi is now in prison at Vigerano in Piedmont. He claims that he is a citizen of the United States, and demands his rights and privileges as such under the law of nations. The American Minister, the Hon. George P. Marsh, left Florence for Vigerano to visit the General.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The division of the French troops which entered Rome has already been withdrawn from the city, and has returned to Civita Vecchia and the rest will soon follow. The whole expedition for the relief of Rome will then remain at Civita Vecchia and there await the action of Italy.

When Garibaldi left the scene of his defeat, a prisoner in the hands of the Italian authorities, he made no parting address, and looked old, haggard and disappointed. The revolutionary movement is broken down all over the territory. No French troops were engaged in the fight, with the exception of a few who went as volunteers. The Italian troops stationed on the frontier behaved with great judgement in the emergency.

FLORENCE, Nov. 5.—The English minister and embassy here have requested King Victor Emmanuel to treat Garibaldi leniently.

This unnecessary trouble being over, there will, it is said, be no collision between the French and Italian forces.

Italy is quiet. There are rumours to the effect that Garibaldi's mind is effected.

Parliament of Canada.

Senate.

OTTAWA, Nov. 6.—This afternoon, at three o'clock, His Excellency the Governor-General came down in state to the Senate Chamber, to open the first Parliament of the Dominion of Canada. The oaths of office had previously been administered by their respective clerks to the members of the Senate at 10 o'clock, and to the House of Commons at noon.

His Excellency having ascended the throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, M. Rene Kimber, proceeded to the bar of the House of Commons, and informed the House that His Excellency required their attendance in the Senate Chamber. The members of the House of Commons, headed by the Clerk, Mr. W. B. Lindsay, accordingly attended at the bar of the Senate, and were informed by Hon. Mr. Cauchon, Speaker of the Senate, that His Excellency desired him to state, that as soon as they had elected their Speaker, his Excellency would declare to them for what reason he had convoked Parliament, and that he would come down to-morrow at three o'clock for that purpose. His Excellency having retired from the Chamber of the Senate,

On motion of Hon. Mr. Hamilton, of Kingston, seconded by Hon. Mr. Campbell, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow at half-past 9.

House of Commons.

OTTAWA, Nov. 6.—The members of the House of Commons having again assembled in their chamber under the presidency of the Clerk,

Sir J. A. MACDONALD moved that the Hon. James Cockburn, member for the West Riding of Northumberland be elected speaker. He said the Speaker should be a man of Parliamentary experience, acquainted with the practice of Parliament, and with the mode of conducting the business of this House, able to decide promptly and correctly, the various legal questions which arise from day to day. He thought that but one feeling would prevail as to the fitness of the gentleman whom he was about to pro-

pose for office. He was about to ask the House to elect as Speaker, the Hon. Jas. Cockburn, the member for Northumberland West. He had been twice elected by acclamation, and having had occasion to become acquainted with his qualifications he (Sir John A.) could say, he possessed all requisites. (Hear, hear.)

M. CARTIER briefly seconded the nomination in French.

M. DUPRENE (Montcalm), opposed Mr. Cockburn's appointment on the ground that he did not understand French. Both languages were on the same footing, and it would be unsatisfactory to the French population if all the proceedings were conducted only in the English language as they just had been in the Senate.

M. CARTIER, in reply, said Mr. Cockburn did understand French, though perhaps he could not speak it with the facility of the member for Montcalm. The House had before had Speakers not speaking French very fluently, as Sir Allan McNab, Sir Henry Smith, and Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, and nobody had complained.

The motion being put was carried unanimously.

Mr. COCKBURN was then conducted to the Speaker's chair by Sir John A. Macdonald and M. Cartier, and said—I beg to tender to the House my grateful compliments for the honor they have done me by placing me in the chair. It will be my duty and pleasure to decide all questions which may be raised in the House for the consideration of the Chair with the utmost impartiality. The number of members composing the Chamber, and the great importance of the questions which must be raised, would have caused me to shrink from the position, but I feel sure there are gentlemen on the floor, of long experience, who will lend me their aid in deciding such questions as may be raised in accordance with the practice of Parliament. I have again to thank the House for the compliment paid me and do now take the chair. (Hear, hear.)

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said he would now move that the House do adjourn till half-past two o'clock to-morrow; when they would meet to appear before His Excellency. As they were now assembled under a new constitution they were without rules for the guidance of the House. He, therefore, gave notice that he would move for a select committee to report rules of practice. In the meantime they would observe the customs heretofore followed, and meet at the usual hours.

The House then adjourned.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY, No. 2, Nov. 1867.

—Published by John Dougall & Son, Montreal.—We accidentally omitted, last month, to notice the receipt of the first number of the regular series of this new magazine,—that which was issued in September, we find, being intended merely as a specimen of what the publishers design the "New Dominion Monthly" to be. While freely admitting the cheapness and general excellence of that specimen, we ventured to point out some features in it which we thought would interfere with the magazine's obtaining a large and lasting circulation. We presume that in other quarters similar remarks were made, as the "only objections" that have been made to the "New Dominion Monthly" are alluded to under the "Editorial" head in this number, in a way that shows they are accepted in the spirit in which they were offered, and have received due consideration. As soon as the circulation will warrant the expenditure for such a purpose, more original matter is promised,—and that promise must be fulfilled to secure the general acceptance which, judging from the present number, the "New Dominion Monthly" fairly deserves to attain. We commend this new literary enterprise to the attention of our readers, as it is both cheap and good.—It is published at \$1 a year, or 10 cents the single number of 64 well-titled pages.

BREAD RIOTS IN ENGLAND.—London, Nov. 5.—Serious bread riots occurred in Exeter yesterday and to-day. Every meat and bread shop in the city has been sacked. At the time of the receipt of the last despatches, incendiary fires were breaking out in different parts of the town; there was much excitement, and the local authorities had petitioned the government for troops to quell the disorder.—The riot extended to Axminster, twenty miles east of Exeter, where the premises of the corn-dealers were burned.

☞ The weather begins to be wintry. There was a slight fall of snow on Sunday morning, the 3rd inst. and a very severe gale at night, which caused some disasters on the lakes. Lightning and snow succeeded, with blinder air at the close of the week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, Nov. 1st, 1867.

Allen, Samuel
Armstrong, Mrs
Brown, Mr
Brentnell, Jno C
Bacon, Jno
Blake, Wm F
Blakely, James
Coffin, Mr (2)
Conway, Richard
Childs, A
Eagleson, Jas
Gunsolus, A
Gondie, Mary
Gordon, John
Griffith, Wm
Houston, Wm H
Holmes, Isaac (2)
Herrington, Wm
Hay, Robert
Hoskin, Samuel
Inman, W J
Jordan, R J

Johnson, Leslie
Jarvis, James
Johnson, Jno
Kearney, Anna
Kelly, Wm
Linn, David
Louis, Eva
McMannas, Geo
McCammon, Robt
McGunion, Almera
McCulloch, Alex
Martin, I S
Montgomery, Wm
Newbolt, Geo
Rosa, M
Rushworth, Mr
Shut, Hannah
Surgent, Philip
Steapen, Wm
Unwin, Mr
Woodruff, Francis M
Wood, Francis

Please ask for Advertisers Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster.

Stray Steer.

A BRINDLED STEER, with a White Face, (rising Two Years old), has for some time past been in the enclosure of the Underigned, on Lot No. 7 in the 2nd Concession of Madoc. The Owner is hereby notified to prove property, and pay all charges, and take the Steer away, as otherwise it will have to be sold to pay expenses.

FRANCIS DAWES.

November 6th, 1867.

Building Lots for Sale.

WITHIN TEN MINUTES' WALK OF THE POST OFFICE, MADOC, at Low Rates and on Favourable Terms.

Apply to

A. WRIGHT.

SCHOOL TAXES, No. 1, MADOC.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that the Taxes are NOW DUE for this Section.

The Rate Bill will be found for the next Ten Days at the Office of the Secretary Treasurer.

November 2nd, 1867.

THOMAS CROSS, Secretary Treasurer.

HUFFMAN HOUSE,

MADOC, Ontario.

HUFFMAN & SON, PROPRIETORS,
(LATE OF PETERBOROUGH.)

EVERY Attention paid to Travellers. House and Furniture entirely new.

For Sale.

EAST HALF of Lot 24 in 1st Con., ELZEYR.
West Half of Lot 29 in 8th Con., MARMORA.

Apply (if by letter, postpaid) to

S. G. WOOD, Esq.,
Box 218, TORONTO.

\$5 REWARD!

THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid for such information as will lead to the CONVICTION of the Parties who on the nights of the 14th and 15th instant rambled round my House and Barn, Firing Shots and otherwise disturbing my Family when I was from home.

THOMAS THOMSON,
Lot 15, 5th Concession, Madoc.

October 17th, 1867.

Notice to Trespassers!

NOTICE is hereby Given that Trespassers on the following Lots will be prosecuted:—

West Half of 27 in the 1st Concession, Madoc.
West Half of 29 in the 2nd

JOHN C. T. COCHRANE, Proprietor.

Ottawa, Sept. 5, 1867.

E. D. O'FLYNN

Will pay the HIGHEST PRICE for
GREEN and DRY HIDES,
Delivered at his Warehouse.

Madoc, Sept. 12, 1867.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE
With Taste and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

PIERCE, PARKER & CO.,

Real Estate Agents,

Office, opposite Royal Hotel, MADOC, C.W.

WE OFFER for SALE a large amount of the CHOICEST MINERAL LANDS in Canada. These lands were selected from the Government Geological Surveys, and noted among the BEST Mineral Lands.

Persons wishing to purchase

VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY.

Will please call and examine our LIST of LANDS located in the Townships of MADOC, MARMORA, and ELZEYR. MAPS, comprising a full Geological, and Provincial Land Surveyor's Report, together with Specimens of the ROCK from each Lot, furnished parties buying.

TITLES PERFECT. CROWN PATENTS accompanying each Deed.

SURVEYS made, Abstracts procured, and Taxes paid for Non-residents.

MINERAL LANDS and MINING STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Madoc, July, 1867.

Folding Window Shades.

CAROTHERS, MCGLASHAN & CO.

Manufacturers of Window Shades,
(Next door to PARKER'S HOTEL, STIRLING.)

ARE NOW Prepared to Supply FOLDING WINDOW SHADES, of all Dimensions and Colours.

All Orders promptly executed at the shortest notice.

Stirling, August, 1867.

VICTORIA GOLD MINES.

THESE MINES are situated on Lots No. 29 in the 9th con., 29 in the 10th, and 28 in the 11th concession of Madoc.—From the two first named, assays from rock on the surface were made on July 31st, by Mr. Wyckoff, and one yielded at the rate of \$1 in silver, and \$8.40 in gold to the ton. The return from 29 in the 10th was \$14 in gold, from the surface.

Part of these lots are for sale, together with a few others in the 1, 2, and 3rd concessions of Elzevir.

For particulars, apply to JAMES WHITE, Representative of the Victoria Gold Mining Co., Fort Hope;—or to GEORGE WHITE,—Residence, Madoc Village.

These Lots will be disposed of on favourable terms,—at low figures for cash down.

August 2, 1867.

JAMES WHITE.

Mining Lands For Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale his FARM, of 200 ACRES, Lot No. 15 in the Fifth Concession of Madoc, only two lots from the RICHARDSON MINES.

Apply on the premises to the owner

THOMAS THOMPSON.

Or to C. GREAM, Madoc.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

MONEY TO LOAN.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS to Lend on good Real Estate security. Apply to C. GREAM, Conveyancer, Madoc.

Mineral Lands

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE.

1,000 ACRES of MINERAL LANDS For Sale, or to Lease, in the Gold Regions of MADOC and ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

For further particulars, apply to T. A. MITCHELL, North American Hotel, Madoc,—or to M. B. MCGREGOR, Office over A. F. Wood's store, Madoc.

Madoc, June 1st, 1867.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes, at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eligible Building Lots, situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of the village of Madoc.

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated with on favourable terms, both as regards price and terms of payment. Title indisputable.

Apply to

CHARLES KIRK, on the premises.

The "New Dominion" Hotel,

Millbridge, Hastings Road.

COLD-MINERS will find Every Accommodation at the "New Dominion"—Moderate Charges, the Best Liquors, Comfortable Beds, and Good Stabling.

A new name but the old stand, and the old attention to all friends.

ISAAC GOLDING.

TO MINING COMPANIES.

THE MINING INTEREST in some very important Lots in MADOC, MARMORA and HUNGERFORD, to be disposed of. For further information, apply to

J. PIERCE, 130 Craig Street, Montreal.

Mineral Rights!

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

PORTIONS of the Whole of Lots 11 and 13 in the Tenth Concession of HUNTINGDON.

The Quartz from Lot 11 has been assayed, and both Gold and Silver found.

For further particulars apply in writing to the Owners, R. R. PERRY, or to

CHARLES GREAM,
Conveyancer and Land Agent, Madoc.

MURDOCH, REID, & UNWIN, CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,

AND
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,
MADOC.

ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.
Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

McLeod & Carre,

ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, DRAUGHTSMEN, and PATENT Solicitors,
187 1-2, Front Street, BELLEVILLE.

McLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & Co.,
MADOC.

William Baldwin Sullivan,

LATE OF TORONTO,

BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE—Next to A. F. Wood's, MADOC, C. W.

Land and Mining Business promptly and carefully attended to. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, and other documents, prepared on the shortest notice.

J. R. KETCHESON,

'Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England.)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

MISS DRISCOLL,

MILLINER and DRESSMAKER
Stamling, &c. Cooper Street, Madoc.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST and DRUGGIST.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,

Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Repainted and Furnished anew, and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.

The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1867.

ASHES.....	\$5.00	W 100 lbs
WHEAT (Fall).....	\$1.25	
(Spring).....	\$1.10	
BARLEY.....	75c	
RYE.....	75c	
OATS.....	40c	
PEAS.....	75c	
POIK.....	\$1.00	
HIDES.....	\$0.97	
SHEEPSKINS.....	15c	
BUTTER.....	15c	
EGGS.....	00c	

Belleville Markets.

Fall Wheat, \$1.30; Spring Wheat, \$1.30; Potatoes, \$4.50; Hides, \$7.50; Sheepskins, 60c; Barley, 70c; Peas, 75c; Rye, 85c; Oats, 40c; Feas, 75c.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE KINGSTON MURDER.—The four men engaged in the recent robbery at Morton's distillery, Kingston, and the murder of Cornelia Driscoll, the watchman, were sentenced, on the 1st inst., as follows:—Ethan Allen, murder, to be hanged on the 11th December; Alexander Gemmill, manslaughter, ten years in the penitentiary; Edward Whaffen, burglary, five years in the penitentiary; William Howard, manslaughter, nine years in the penitentiary.

STARVATION IN LABRADOR.—The cod and herring fisheries along the western waters of the coast of Labrador having failed, the people, in spite of their utmost exertions, are reduced to a state of starvation. Nothing can save the people, it is said, but prompt and efficient assistance on the part of the government. There was much distress on the same coast, and from a similar cause, last fall and winter.

A PIG STORY.—Mr. David Ghent informs us that one of his pigs having been missing for twelve days, it was at last discovered in a sunken barrel, which had been used to collect the waters of a spring in his field. The animal was wholly immersed in the water with the exception of the head and fore-feet, and strange to say was still alive. Mr. Ghent thinks however, that its long trial of the cold bath will cost a few extra bushels of peas in fattening time.—*Canada Maple Leaf.*

MURRAY CANAL.—We are informed that for the past fortnight the Government Engineers are continuing the survey of the Murray Canal. They are on the old route, and are extending the survey across the neck of land that connects Presqu'île with the mainland. We think it not only desirable but important to the utility of the work, that this outlet to the lake should be made, for by means of it the bluffs will be avoided, and on those bluffs there have been as many shipwrecks as on any portion of the Lake. Besides, we are assured that the Lake on the west side of the isthmus is so deep that smugglers always discharged their cargoes there, and on this account the mooring and would be avoided, while a direct course would be opened up for coasting vessels. We think Mr. Keeler will lend his influence to this result, for it will have a tendency to make Colborne of as much importance as Cobourg in the coasting trade, with reference to the canal.—*Trenton Courier.*

There is a rumour current, we believe with some foundation, that the London *Daily News*, which has never, we learn, met with the success it deserved, is to be reduced in price, and to enter the lists with the penny daily papers.

It appears that the gold and silver plate at Windsor Castle, for the use of her Majesty and the Court, weighs nearly thirty tons, and that its value may be roughly estimated at £3,000,000.

The receipts of a single hotel at Saratoga, during the past season, amounted to \$780,000. About \$4,000,000, it is estimated, has been spent this summer upon lodging, stabling, eating and drinking in that small village. Probably as much more was spent on dress by the devotees of fashion who made up the company of the season.

The North Rotterdam *Courant* says that it costs Holland 70,460 florins for every capital execution, and that if a person is kept in prison for twenty years it will cost the state only 3,650 florins—about a twentieth of the sum necessary in case he were executed. Therefore it is cheaper to abolish capital punishment.

Mr. Alfred Bell, the secretary of the Alliance Assurance office of England, reports a curious state of things in the Eastern counties, arising from the wanton or careless use of matches. Since the gathering of the harvest, this company, in the eastern division alone, has paid £1,000 for crops and other property destroyed through the neglect of children who are allowed to get possession of lucifers, and willfully set fire to the stacks and premises of those who find work and food for their parents.

It is contemplated, on the completion of a new railroad from London to Liverpool, to run express trains which will surpass anything yet realized in railway travelling in any country. The whole distance between these stations—over 200 miles—will be run without a single stoppage, and the time occupied will be two and a half hours, the speed being at the extraordinary rate of 81 miles an hour.

The London tailors' strike is now finished, the men having returned unconditionally to their work, after having for several months foolishly thrown themselves out of employment and sacrificed the money they might have earned.

AN AGED PAUPER.—The Canterbury Board of Guardians had a remarkable "case" before them. A widow had applied for relief, and the relieving

officer, on calling at the house to make inquiries, found a hale old woman kneeling down scrubbing her cottage floor. She was the applicant, and, in answer to the officer's question, she said she was 102 years old; that she had been married twice, each time to a soldier; and that she had accompanied one husband all through the Peninsular campaign. The relieving officer thought her statements so remarkable as to need some corroboration. He examined the parish registry, and ascertained that the statement as to age was quite correct. The old woman is in possession of all her faculties, and is extraordinarily active for one of so great an age. The guardians made an allowance of 4s. per week.

A HEAVY SWINDLE.—A *Gold Mine Made and Sold* for \$350,000.—A correspondent of the New York *Express* writes from Bennington, Vt., as follows:—"The largest swindle ever perpetrated in this State has just been discovered, the particulars of which are both interesting and ludicrous in the extreme. Your correspondent is officially informed by one of the directors of the company—who was induced to invest fifteen thousand dollars in the swindle—that an individual arrived in Bennington in June, 1886, who introduced himself as Simon A. Vandercook, of Waterloo, N. Y. He stated that he had discovered gold on the Snyder farm, in Pittsford, Rensselaer county, N. Y., and exhibited numerous rich specimens of gold and quartz, which he represented were found on the said farm. These nuggets and his eloquence induced Dr. John N. Scranton, who is a noted chemist and geologist, to visit the gold mine, where he collected specimens which he assayed, and gave his certificate, stating the ore to be richer than any ever discovered, and yielding \$8,533 33 to the ton. Besides this, four other assays were made in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, and Philadelphia, with similar results. A stock company, known as the Rensselaer stockholders, have at last discovered how the gold mine was manufactured. The gold and quartz found on the farm, and assayed by Dr. Scranton and others, came from Colorado, and was deposited on the Snyder farm by Vandercook, who is now at large, after swindling the citizens of Bennington, Waterloo, Lanesburgh, and Syracuse to the tune of \$350,000, having sold \$5,000 share at \$10 each."

A GEOLOGICAL CURIOSITY.—On Wellington street, in front of the Parliament Buildings, lies a large flat stone, on which is plainly impressed the tread of a moccasin foot. The mark is very clear and distinct, the turning-in of the toes and the rise at the hollow of the foot being quite visible. Across the track run thread-like ridges, which show that the impression could not have been water-worn. If it really is the track of a human foot, it would seem to indicate that this quarter of the globe has been the habitation of man for a time considerably longer than is generally supposed. The stone is an object of no little curiosity, many passers-by turning aside to examine it. We would suggest that it be removed from its present position to some place where it would be more carefully preserved.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

The Montreal *Gazette* says: We understand that the Commercial Bank has transferred the promissory notes and bills it had discounted to the Bank of Commerce, which Bank will demand payment for them in current funds, and decline the bills of the suspended Bank. There had already been considerable speculation in buying up Commercial Bank bills at a discount for the purpose of paying notes maturing with them at that Bank. The transfer stops that operation, and as there was the amount of \$1,248,979 in circulation when the Bank stopped, this step is one which will produce considerable effect in the country. The question is one which is open to a good deal of discussion. In ordinary insolvency the statutory principle of setoffs is founded in common sense and justice, but it is not so simple in the case of debt which is in the form of a circulating medium.

Some merchants of this city, who had acceptances maturing in the Commercial Bank, gathered up the notes of the Bank and went to its business office to pay the said acceptances. They were told that the bills were in the Merchants' Bank, where they tendered the Commercial Bank bills in payment. This tender was declined, and they went back at three o'clock to the Commercial Bank, at which the acceptances were made payable, to await the arrival of the notary to present them for payment, when they would again have tendered the Commercial Bank notes. They waited till five o'clock for the notary, who did not make his appearance, and the Commercial Bank finally received its own notes in payment.—*Montreal Witness.*

The City Council of Halifax refused on the 22nd ult. to vote an address to Governor Williams on his departure for England. The Halifax *Chronicle* says

"no Governor has ever before departed from our shores without a parting address from the City Council." The same paper says: "Unless the commissions of the six Legislative Councils, recently appointed by the Governor, are revoked, the life of the Legislative Council will be brief indeed."

The younger Herschel, son of the great astronomer, has lately read a paper before the association of science at London in which he announced that another display of meteors, more brilliant than the last, will take place in November next.—Last year the earth merely skirted the region of meteors or shooting stars, small bodies moving round the sun, but this year it will pass through their midst. The spectacle will be visible in this continent but not in Europe.

VARIETIES.

An inventor announces a new kind of paper, which he claims to be waterproof. That would be the paper for lining milk-pails and milk-ens with.

Never set yourself up for a musician just because you have been told that you have a drum in your ear.

A censorious old bachelor says that many an elderly spinster will send word to a visitor that she is "engaged," when she never even had an "offer" in all the days of her life.

"I wonder," said a Scotch maiden, "what my brother John sees in the lasses that he likes them as well; for my part, I wd nae gie the company o' one 'ad for twenty lasses."

"I wonder where those clouds are going," sighed Flora, pensively, as she pointed, with delicate finger, to the heavy masses that floated in the sky. "I think they are going to thunder," said her brother.

A lady advertised for a "steady coloured man" for a waiter. A drunken red-faced fellow applied, affirming he would just suit her, as he had not changed colour for the last five years.

Two architects competed for an engagement. One made a long and learned dissertation on the principles of his art. The other simply said, "What my brother has so learnedly described I can do." He got the job.

"So you are going to buy a school?" said a young lady to a maiden aunt. "Well, for my part, sooner than do that I would marry a widower with nine children."—"I would prefer that myself," was the quiet reply; "but where is the widower?"

An old Freedman in Texas was asked if he was not going to register. He wished to know how he would have to proceed. On being told that he had to swear to support the constitution, he rolled up his eyes, and drawing a long breath, declared that he wouldn't support any constitution; it was as much as he could do to support himself.

A kind-hearted and witty clergyman in New York, entering the house of one of his elders one morning, he found the good old man unmercifully whipping one of his sons, a lad about fourteen years old, and at once began to intercede for the boy. The deacon defended himself by saying that youth must be early trained in the way it should go. "It was best to make an impression when the wax was soft."—"Ay," said the pastor, "but that don't hold here, for the wicks were not soft."

A YOUNG PHILOSOPHER.—In a report of the recent examination of the children attending the Blue Coat School at Warrington, the *Warrington Advertiser* relates the following episode:—Mr. Bowes (the master): In what way did Queen Elizabeth show her wisdom? A scholar: The people wanted her to get married and she refused. Mr. Bowes:—I don't know that that was a sign of wisdom. Why did she refuse? The scholar: Because she wished to have all the power herself.

A lady in Nashville, on mercy bent, was making a visit to the penitentiary, and was permitted to look through the various wards. In one room she saw three women engaged in sewing, and turning to the keeper, who was showing her about, said to him in an undertone: "Dear me, they are the most vicious looking women I ever saw in my life! What are they put here for?" They are here, madam, was the reply, 'because I am here. Those ladies are my wife and daughters.'

Oliver Cromwell was a staunch Puritan, and could not brook the least approach to Popery. "What are these?" he once inquired, as he saw a dozen silver statues in the niche of a chapel. "The twelve apostles," replied the trembling dean. "Take them down," said Cromwell, "and coin them into money, so that they may go about doing good."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 256.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.), SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1867.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Governor-General's Speech.

Ottawa, Thursday, 7th November, 1867.

His Excellency the Governor-General, at Three o'clock P.M., this day, proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate, and having taken his seat upon the throne, His Excellency commanded the attendance of the House of Commons. The Members of that body, preceded by their Speaker, the Hon. James Cockburn, appeared at the Bar. The Hon. James Cockburn then informed His Excellency that the choice of the House of Commons had fallen upon him to be their Speaker and he prayed for the Members thereof the customary Parliamentary privileges. After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following Speech:—

"Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate,
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"In addressing for the first time the Parliamentary Representatives of the Dominion of Canada, I desire to give expression to my own deep feeling of gratification that it has been my high privilege to occupy an official position, which has made it my duty to assist at every step taken in the creation of this Great Confederation.

"I congratulate you on the Legislative sanction which has been given by the Imperial Parliament to the Act of Union, under the provisions of which we are now assembled and which has laid the foundation of a new Nationality, that I trust will, ere long, extend its bounds from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

"In the discussions which preceded the introduction of this measure in the Imperial Parliament, between the members of Her Majesty's Government, on the one side, and the Delegates, who represented the Provinces now united, on the other,—it was apparent to all those who took part in those Conferences, that, while Her Majesty's Ministers considered and pressed the principle of Union as a subject of great Imperial interest, they allowed to the Provincial Representatives every freedom in arranging the mode in which that principle should be applied.

"In a similar spirit of respect for your privileges, as a free and self governing People, the Act of Union, as adopted by the Imperial Parliament, imposes the duty and confers upon you the right of reducing to practice the system of Government, which it has called into existence, of consolidating its institutions,—harmonizing its administrative details, and of making such legislative provisions as will secure to a constitution, in some respects, novel, a full, fair and unimpeded trial.

"With the design of effecting these objects, measures will be laid before you for the amendment and assimilation of the Laws now existing in the several Provinces relating to Currency, Customs, Excise, and Revenue generally,—for the adoption of an uniform Postal System,—for the proper management and maintenance of the Public Works and Properties of the Dominion,—for the adoption of a well considered scheme of Militia Organization and Defence,—for the proper administration of Indian affairs,—for the introduction of uniform Laws respecting Patents of Invention and Discovery,—the Naturalization of Aliens,—and the assimilation of the Criminal Law and the Laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

"A measure will also be submitted to you, for the performance of the duty imposed upon Canada, under the terms of the Union Act, of immediately constructing the Intercolonial Railway.

"This great work will add a practical and physical connection to the legislative bond which now unites the provinces comprising the Dominion, and the liberality with which the guarantee for the cost of its construction was given by the Imperial Parliament is a new proof of the hearty interest felt by the British people in your prosperity.

"Your consideration will also be invited to the important subject of Western Territorial extension, and your attention will be called to the best means for the protection and development of our Fisheries and Marine interests.

"You will also be asked to consider measures defining the privileges of Parliament, and for the establishment of uniform laws relating to Elections, and the trial of Controverted Elections.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"The circumstances under which the Act of Union came into operation, rendered it impossible to obtain the assent of the Legislature to the expenditure necessary for carrying on the ordinary business of the Government. The expenditure since the first of July has therefore been incurred on the responsibility of Ministers of the Crown. The details of that expenditure will be laid before you, and submitted for your sanction. I have directed that the estimates for the current and succeeding Financial Year shall be laid before you. You will find that they have been framed with all the attention to economy which is compatible with the maintenance of efficiency in the different branches of the public service.

"Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

"The general organization and efficiency of the Volunteers and Militia have been greatly improved within the last year, and the whole Volunteer Force of Ontario and Quebec is already, by the liberality of the Imperial Government, armed with the breech-loading rifle.

"I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the abundant harvest with which it has pleased Providence to bless the country, and on the general prosperity of the Dominion.

"Your new nationality enters on its course backed by the moral support—the material aid—and the most ardent good wishes of the Mother Country. Within your own borders peace, security and prosperity prevail, and I fervently pray that your aspirations may be directed to such high and patriotic objects, and that you may be endowed with such a spirit of moderation and wisdom as will cause you to render the great work of Union, which has been achieved, a blessing to yourselves and your posterity, and a fresh starting point in the moral, political and material advancement of the people of Canada.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The disturbances caused by want of employment and scarcity of food continue in Devonshire. Riots are reported at Torquay, Exmouth and other places in the country. By the efforts of the authorities the trouble at Exeter, the capital, and in the country were suppressed, and the town is now quiet. Many of the rioters there are now under arrest.

A royal commission to enquire into the Protestant church establishment in Ireland has been appointed with the Earl of Stanhope as chairman.

The London Times this morning, has an editorial on the Alabama claims, commenting with much severity on the latest despatch on the subject addressed by Secretary Seward to Mr. Adams.

Nov. 8.—The bread riots at Torquay, Exmouth, and other places have been suppressed, and all parts of Devonshire are now quiet.

Charles Dickens sails to-morrow in the steamship Cuba for Boston.

England, France and Austria have come to a common understanding as to the policy to be pursued by them hereafter in the Eastern question.

Nov. 9.—A despatch from Glamorgan, Wales, says that a terrible explosion took place in one of the mines of the Ferndale colliery in that country. All the miners, three hundred in number, were at work at the time. At last accounts the mine was on fire, and it was feared that but few lives would be saved.

Disturbances have again broken out in Devonshire. There was a great riot at Barnstable to-day, which exceeded in ferocity and destructiveness the riots at Exeter. The rioters broke into the butchers' shops and the bakeries and plundered them, then set them on fire. The police and military were obliged to fire upon the mob.

Great efforts are being made in England and Ireland for the pardon of the convicts at Manchester, on the ground that the offence committed was a political one.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 7.—At the session of the special commission to-day, the counsel for the crown aban-

oned the count of murder in the remaining lodgements, and all the prisoners now untried will be proceeded against on the charge of misdemeanor.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 7.—It is reported here on good authority that the Sultan of Turkey is making unusual military preparations, and in support of the report it is stated that 50,000 needle guns have recently been purchased by the Turkish war department, while large shipments of rifled guns have been made to the Turkish forces in Asia. It is also known that the government has been restoring the citadel, completing the walls and otherwise strengthening the fortifications of Kara.

The Roman Question.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The Emperor of Austria left Paris yesterday for Vienna.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—There have been serious riots, incited by the party of action, in different parts of Italy, and particularly at Milan, where it was found necessary to call out the troops to quell the disturbances. Many of the rioters were killed and wounded.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Italians assert that 5,000 French soldiers, under the command of Gen. Pothier, belonging to the division which first reached Rome, came to the assistance of the Papal forces during their last engagement with the insurgents and the timely arrival of these reinforcements turned the tide of battle and caused the defeat of Garibaldi.

The Times to-day predicts that, should Napoleon fail in bringing about a general conference of the European Powers to settle the Roman question, he will abandon the defence of the temporal power of the Pope and leave Italy free to decide upon the future position of Rome.

Nov. 8.—A great change has been made in the Italian situation, but an adjustment has been effected.

Great distrust is felt about the relations between France, Italy and Rome, which are regarded as liable to rupture at any moment.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The *Moniteur* to-day says the embarkation of soldiers at Toulon has ceased, and that no more troops will leave that port for Italy.

Nov. 7.—Information has been received from Rome that the Pontifical authorities intend to prosecute those citizens who voted in favor of union with Italy. The French government has made representations to the Pope advising him not to allow this purpose to be carried into effect.

The French government has asked the Papal authorities to release the insurgents who have been taken prisoners in the campaign, but the request has been refused.

Nov. 8.—The *Moniteur du Soir* admits that the French infantry, armed with the Chassepot rifle, and artillery supplied with rifled cannon, took part in the battle of Monte Rotondo, and their coming to the assistance of the Pontifical forces decided the fate of the day against Garibaldi.

Nov. 9.—Gen. La Marmora asked the French government to withdraw its troops from the Italian soil, because, he says, Italy has proved her ability as well as her disposition to maintain order. He also declares that there need be no fear of further disturbance, as the leading agitator, Garibaldi, his sons and his principal lieutenants, will leave Italy and go to the United States.

ROME, Nov. 8.—Gen. Garibaldi is to be tried at Florence. The trial has been postponed, it being considered doubtful whether any of the courts have jurisdiction in his case.

FRANKFURT, TORNADO AT ST. THOMAS.—Late advices from St. Thomas, in the West Indies, say that nearly 500 lives were lost, and the town nearly destroyed by a terrible tornado which took place on the 29th of October. Five steamers and sixty vessels were destroyed, and all the property of the Royal Mail Steamship Company. Of the passengers on board the regular steamer for Southampton, which had sailed with 150, only 12 were saved. A French steamer was also damaged by the hurricane, and the list of other vessels that received injuries is very large.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at 7 1/2 Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

One line, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12 1/2
One line, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

The Governor-General's speech indicates the measures which will have to be taken into consideration by the first Parliament of the Dominion of Canada. Only a small portion of the work on hand can be disposed of in the course of the present session, which is likely to be a brief one.—On Friday last the Royal speech was considered, and the address in reply was moved by the Hon. Mr. Fisher, of New Brunswick, and seconded by Mr. Desaulniers of Quebec.—Sir John A. Macdonald briefly explained the causes which had given rise to the withdrawal of Messrs. Galt and Archibald from the Government. Owing to the adverse vote of the people of Nova Scotia, Mr. Archibald could no longer with any degree of consistency or honour retain a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Galt explained at length his reasons for retirement. He said in substance that private reasons, and his unpopularity in Ontario, from the cry that had been raised against him, in connection with the recent bank failure, had decided him to retire from the Government.—The debate on the Address, which followed, was commenced by Mr. Howe.—He and the other Nova Scotia members, with the exception of Dr. Tupper, take exception to the manner in which the Confederation Act was carried.—All the speakers who have followed Mr. Howe in the debate, which is not yet finished, have occupied the time of the House in "defining their positions," with respect to the late elections. This may be very satisfactory to the late electors and their immediate constituents, but is not of special importance or interest to the public at large. With respect to the future course of Nova Scotia in regard to Confederation, Mr. Howe said that all the members elect to the local and general legislature, with one exception, had signed, or would sign a petition to the Imperial Parliament, praying for a repeal of the Union Act.

✍ We acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of sundry Parliamentary papers from M. Bowell, Esq., M. P. for North Hastings.

The Gold and Silver Reduction Works OF DANIELS, SCOTT & TAYLOR, AT ELDORADO.

The credit of erecting the first quartz-crushing machinery in the Township of Madoc is due to Messrs. Turley & Gilbert. But although their battery is a very good one, their means of separating the precious metals proved to be so defective, that after crushing a ton or two of ore they suspended operations for a time, and have not as yet resumed them. The real pioneer establishment, therefore, in developing the actual value of the auriferous rocks of Madoc, is "THE GOLD AND SILVER REDUCTION WORKS" of Messrs. Daniels, Scott & Taylor, who have not only invested a large amount of capital—(without receiving a free grant of several acres of

land in the heart of the Gold region).—but possess the requisite scientific attainments for assaying for gold, and extracting it from its matrix in the most thorough and economical manner.

Under the personal supervision of Messrs. Scott & Taylor (the practical and working partners), their Works, after sundry delays,—which have somewhat taxed the patience of the expectant public, who have little idea of the difficulties in the way of starting and carrying on such an enterprise,—are at last in full working order. For the benefit of "all the (mining) world and the rest of mankind," we propose to give a brief description of these Works,—on whose success or failure, in proving beyond dispute the fact that gold is to be found here in paying quantities, the fate of not only many a mining company now hangs, but the abandonment or prosecution of a new and probably incalculable addition to the industrial resources of the Dominion.

The Works are situated on the south side of the little creek which, crossing the Hastings Road, separates Upper from Lower Eldorado, and flowing through the Richardson farm, falls into the Moira River a short distance below Jackson's (formerly Fox's) saw mill. The spot will be remembered as one—before the new County Road was made—of the most dismal looking places in this Canada of ours; though now, rejoicing in numerous taverns and stores, it presents a much more cheerful aspect.

The building—a wooden one—comprises the engine-house and crushing and amalgamating machinery; the office, and the laboratory. On entering the mill, the visitor first approaches the battery, with its two stamps, each of which, by atmospheric pressure, crushes the rock with a blow equal to three tons weight. Between the battery and the engine (14 horse-power) he notices the series of slime pits, the two large cylinders, and the amalgamating troughs; while overhead there is a tank with a capacity of more than two thousand gallons, for supplying the water needed by the engine, and for extracting the ore.—The ore, after being pounded to dust by the battery, passes into the slime pits, from which it is transferred to the cylinders, in charges of two hundred weight. There it is subjected to the process of amalgamation, with the due proportion of quicksilver, and other chemical compounds; the cylinders rocking backwards and forwards slowly, while steam and cold water are alternately injected, as required, so as to bring every particle of gold the rock may contain within the searching affinity of the mercury, &c. When we visited the works on Saturday last, we at once perceived that certain changes had been made (during the time the Works were reported "broken down") which render the process employed, simpler and more complete than any we have yet seen described. What those alterations were, we are not going to particularize. Suffice it to say, they were necessitated by the character of the rock of the country, which presents difficulties that only actual experience can realize, overcome and conquer. Some idea of the practical skill and knowledge displayed in the manipulation of the ore, may, however, be gathered from the fact that while the labour of galvanizing the amalgamating plates by the old process occupied two or three days, it was accomplished in these Works in a few minutes. Mr. Dunstan—the experienced and practical assistant of Messrs. Scott & Taylor—has also, after repeated experiments, succeeded in devising a method of removing the accumulation of verdigris which interferes with the full action of the amalgamating plates—which arrest any particles of gold that may escape from the cylinders. We are therefore prepared, after examination and explanation, to accord belief to the claim of Messrs. Scott & Taylor, that they can guarantee 60 per cent. actual returns of the amount of their "assays." We some time since expressed our belief that there is a good deal yet to be learnt in the "art of assaying for and extracting gold," and some of this knowledge, we are inclined to think Messrs. Scott & Taylor have already acquired during their comparatively brief acquaintance with the gold of Madoc, and that this will account, in a very great measure, for any difference between the result of their assays, and those of other chemists and mineralogists.

In the laboratory, we were shown some interesting experiments, illustrating the wonderful effect of Wurtz Sodium Amalgam in increasing the affinity of quicksilver for the precious metals, and in clearing it of sulphur, &c. In some cases the sodium is known to have added an increase of 17 per cent. to the yield of gold. The value of such a chemical

will therefore be easily understood. Messrs. Scott & Taylor are the agents in Canada for its sale.

The works are now in operation day and night. The stamps and the amalgamating machinery are patented, and the right to use them, with the machinery, can be obtained on application to the proprietors, who, we understand, are prepared to undertake the erection of similar machinery of any capacity at any point required.

Gold Mining Intelligence.

The following appeared in an Extra of the *Miner*, which was issued on Tuesday evening:—

Dr. Elmer, who, it is well-known, is interested to a very considerable extent in gold-mining operations in this locality, has just returned from Eldorado, whither he went to-day, anxious to learn the result of the crushing of the ore from the "Eldorado" and "Madoc Gold Mining Company of Toronto's" shafts—especially the latter; as the report in Monday's *Leader*,—that Professor Chapman had, after several assays, been able to obtain a yield of only six dollars to the ton from the ore of the latter Company, while according to other assays, the return had been as high as \$270 to the ton,—had excited some very unpleasant sensations as to the future prospects and prosperity of the Madoc Gold Region. He has come back, quite relieved from all unfavourable doubts, bringing the following statement of facts:—

He has seen the ingot produced from the Richardson Mine ore, which is worth between \$50 and \$80; but is not at liberty to state from what quantity of rock it was obtained.

He also saw the gold, as it was taken from the report, from one ton of the ore of the "Eldorado" mine, which is estimated to be worth from \$51 to \$53.

In the residue of the rock, (about 20lbs) which remained uncrushed by the stamps when the bulk of the ore from the "Madoc Gold Mining Company of Toronto's" shaft had been crushed, there was some \$15 worth of coarse gold; several pieces being of the size of grains of wheat, and one as large as a pea.—The remainder of the ore was in process of amalgamation, and the full result will not be known until to-morrow.

There was much excitement and gratification at Eldorado, where for several days past the Gold and Silver Reduction Works have been the centre of attraction. Col. Campbell, Gold Inspector, and other gentlemen, were there to-day.

The yield of the sample from the "Madoc Gold Mining Company of Toronto's" was \$22 to the ton. We understand that Mr. Chandler, the managing director, who has taken it Toronto, states that the rock is improving again, and that that from which Professor Chapman obtained the low assays, was of a quality far inferior to the general average.

We are informed that some pieces of gold were obtained this week from samples of the quartz from the Victoria (Elevier) Mine at Downey's Rapids, Hog Lake, which had been taken to Belleville, and was there broken up and washed, no gold being externally visible.

✍ We have been requested to give insertion to the following:—

"Madoc, Nov. 13th, 1867.

"This is to certify that I have taken ore from the Eldorado Mine to Messrs. Scott & Taylor's crusher, and found it to agree with the assays of Messrs. Wyckoff & Hale in all particulars.

"RICHARD SPARLING."

Madoc St. Andrew's Society.

We have much pleasure in noticing the formation of the Madoc St. Andrew's Society. At the annual meeting held on Monday last, the following were elected office-bearers:—Messrs. B. Mouney, President; J. Tassie, 1st Vice-President; A. F. Wood, 2nd do; P. Egge, Secretary; J. Robertson, Treasurer; Drs. Loomie and Sutherland, Physicians; Rev. D. Wigham, Chaplain; D. McKay, Marshal; W. Inkster, Standard-bearer; J. McD. Kinloch, Piper.—Committee, D. Nicolson, D. McDonald, J. Armstrong, M. McIntosh, J. Whytock, S. B. McCulloch, and A.

McKinnon. The meeting was well attended, and the result is likely to be that St. Andrew's Day will be celebrated in due form.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MINING, of the 9th inst., editorially pronounces the account of the alleged gold mining swindle, which we copied last week and credited to the Bennington, Vermont, correspondent of a New York paper, "a mare's nest." The property was reported on by Messrs. Adelberg & Raymond, mining engineers, of New York city, and their report being unfavourable, the company was soon dissolved.—Mr. Vanderoock, the alleged swindler, has not absconded, but is at home. We thought it singular, when we copied the paragraph, that such a "gigantic swindle" should have been so long in being found out.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that unless those who are indebted to him pay up on or before the 25th of NOVEMBER, their accounts will be placed in suit for collection, without further call.

Madoc, Nov. 15th, 1867.

W. W. ELMER, M. D.

Caution!

ALL PERSONS are hereby forbidden to Purchase or Negotiate a NOTE of hand for Three Thousand Feet of Hemlock LUMBER, dated Nov. 7th, 1867, and made payable in May, 1868, by the Undersigned, to WILLIAM KINCAID or Bearer, as Value thereon has not been received.

SAMUEL H. WANAMAKER, His X Mark.

Lot 11, 2nd Concession, Elzevir, Nov. 13th, 1867.

Strayed or Stolen!

FROM the Premises of the Subscriber, about Six Months ago, THREE YEABLING, as follows:—Two Red STEERS; one with white star on the forehead; the other with white head, and white line running along the back. One White HEIFER, with spots of black on the neck. Any person giving information that will lead to their recovery will be suitably rewarded.

Nov. 6th, 1867. WILLIAM CORK, Senior, Madoc.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, Nov. 1st, 1867.

Allen, Samuel
Armstrong, Mrs
Brown, Mr
Brentnell, Jno C
Bacon, Jno
Blake, Wm F
Blakely, James
Coulter, Mr (2)
Conway, Richard
Childe, A
Eagleston, Jas
Gunsolus, A
Gondie, Mary
Gordon, John
Griffith, Wm
Houston, Wm H
Holmes, Isaac (2)
Herrington, Wm
Hay, Robert
Hoskin, Samuel
Inman, Wm
Jordan, R J

Johnson, Leslie
Jarvis, James
Johnson, Jno
Kearney, Anna
Kelly, Wm
Linn, David
Louis, Eva
McManus, Geo
McCammon, Robt
McIntosh, Almeta
McCulloch, Alex
Martin, I S
Montgomery, Wm
Newbolt, Geo
Ross, M
Rushworth, Mr
Shut, Hannah
Surgent, Philip
Steapen, Wm
Unwin, Mr
Woodruff, Francis M
Wood, Francis

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster.

Stray Steer.

A BRINDLED STEER, with a White Face, (rising Two Years old), has for some time been in the enclosure of the Undersigned, on Lot No. 7 in the 2nd Concession of Madoc. The Owner is hereby notified to prove property, and say all charges; and take the steer away, as otherwise it will be sold to pay expenses.

November 6th, 1867.

FRANCIS DAWES.

Building Lots for Sale.

WITHIN TEN MINUTES' WALK OF THE POST OFFICE, MADOC, at Low Rates and on Favourable Terms.

Apply to

A. WRIGHT.

SCHOOL TAXES, No. 1, MADOC.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that the Taxes are NOW DUE for this Section.

The Rate Bill will be found for the next Ten Days at the Office of the Secretary Treasurer.

November 2nd, 1867.

THOMAS CROSS, Secretary Treasurer.

HUFFMAN HOUSE,

MADOC, Ontario.

HUFFMAN & SON, PROPRIETORS,
(LATE OF PETERBOROUGH.)

EVERY Attention paid to Travellers. House and Furniture entirely new.

For Sale.

EAST HALF of Lot 24 in 1st Con. ELZEVR.
West Half of Lot 29 in 8th Con., MARMORA.

Apply (if by letter, postpaid) to
S. G. WOOD, Esq.,
Box 218, TORONTO.

\$5 REWARD!

THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid for such information as will lead to the CONVICTION of the Parties who on the nights of the 14th and 15th instant rambled round my House and Barn, Firing Shots and otherwise disturbing my Family when I was from home.

THOMAS THOMPSON,
Lot 15, 5th Concession, Madoc.

October 17th, 1867.

Notice to Trespassers!

NOTICE is hereby Given that Trespassers on the following Lots will be prosecuted:—

West Half of Lot 27 in the 1st Concession, Madoc.

West Half of 29 in the 2nd

JOHN C. T. COCHRANE, Proprietor.

Ottawa, Sept. 5, 1867.

Folding Window Shades.

CAROTHERS, McGLASHAN & CO.

Manufacturers of Window Shades,
(Next door to PARKER'S HOTEL, STIRLING.)

ARE NOW Prepared to Supply FOLDING WINDOW SHADES, of all Dimensions and Colours.

All Orders promptly executed at the shortest notice.
Stirling, August, 1867.

VICTORIA GOLD MINES.

THESE MINEs are situated on Lots No. 26 in the 9th con., 29 in the 10th, and 28 in the 11th concession of Madoc.—From the two first named, as assays from rock on the surface were made on July 31st, by Mr. Wyckoff, and one yielded at the rate of \$1 in silver, and \$8 40 in gold to the ton. The return from 29 in the 11th was \$14 in gold, from the surface. Part of these lots are for sale, together with a few others in the 1, 2, and 3rd concessions of Elzevir.

For particulars, apply to JAMES WHITE, Representative of the Victoria Gold Mining Co., Port Hope;—or to GEORGE WHITE,—Residence, Madoc Village.

These Lots will be disposed of on favourable terms,—at low figures for cash down.

August 2, 1867.

JAMES WHITE.

Mining Lands For Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale his FARM, of 200 ACRES, Lot No. 15 in the 11th Concession of Madoc, only two lots from the RICHARDSON MINES.

Apply on the premises to the owner

Or to C. GREAM, Madoc.

THOMAS THOMPSON.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

E. D. O'FLYNN

WILL pay the HIGHEST PRICE for
GREEN and DRY HIDES,
Delivered at his Warehouse.
Madoc, Sept. 12, 1867.

Mineral Lands

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE.

1,000 ACRES of MINERAL LANDS For Sale, or to Lease, in the Gold Regions of MADOC and ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

For further particulars, apply to T. A. MITCHELL, North American Hotel, Madoc,—or to M. B. MORTIMER, B. Office over A. F. Wood's store, Madoc, June 1st, 1867.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes,
at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eligible Building Lots, situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist Mill and contiguous to the Southern portion of the village of Madoc.

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated with on favourable terms, both as regards price and terms of payment. Time indisputable. Apply to

CHARLES KIRK, on the premises.

Mineral Rights!

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

PORTIONS of the Whole of LOTS 11 and 12 in the Thirtieth Concession of HUNTINGDON.

The Quartz from Lot 11 has been assayed, and both Gold and Silver found.

For further particulars apply in writing to the Owner,

R. R. PERRY, or to

CHARLES GREAM,
Conveyancer and Land Agent, Madoc.

McLeod & Carre,

ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, DRAFTSMEN, and PATENT SOLICITORS,
187 1-2, Front Street, BELLEVILLE.

MCLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & Co.,
MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Mr. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,

Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Repainted and furnished anew, and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.

The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor

The "New Dominion" Hotel,

Millbridge, Hastings Road.

GOLD-MINERS will find Every Accommodation at the "New Dominion."—Moderate Charges, the Best Liquors, Comfortable Beds, and Good Stabling.

A new name but the old stand, and the old attention to all friends.

ISAAC GOLDING.

TO MINING COMPANIES.

THE MINING INTEREST in some very important Lots in MADOC, MARMORA and HUNGERFORD, to be disposed of. For further information, apply to

J. IVERS, 530 Craig Street, Montreal.

MONEY TO LOAN.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS to Lend on good Real Estate security. Apply to C. GREAM, Conveyancer, Madoc.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

At Publishers' Prices; Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE

With Taste and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, Nov. 16, 1867.

ASHES	.....	\$5.00	per 100 lbs.
WHEAT (Fall)	.....	\$1.25	
..... (Spring)	.....	\$1.40	
BARLEY	.....	75	
RYE	.....	70c	
OATS	.....	40c	
PEAS	.....	75c	
PORK	.....	\$6.00	
HIDES	.....	\$0.27	
SHEEPSKINS	.....	15c	
BUTTER	.....	15c	
EGGS	.....	00c	

Belleville Markets.

Fall Wheat, \$1.30 to \$1.40 Spring Wheat, \$1.50 to \$1.60
Potash, \$4.50 to \$4.75 Hides, \$7.00 to \$8.00 Sheepskins, \$0.25
Barley, 70c to 80c Rye, 60c to 70c Peas, 75c to 80c

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK AND MR. GALT.—In the list of Commercial Bank stockholders the Hon. A. T. Galt is set down as having two hundred and sixty shares, or twenty-six thousand dollars of stock. If, as the *Globe* alleges, his banking scheme caused the failure of the Commercial, he evidently did it at his own cost. Rather an unusual proceeding.—*Oshawa Vindicator*.

A published correspondence between Mr. King and the directors of the Commercial Bank, since the suspension, shows that the negotiations came to an end in consequence of the Commercial Bank having declined to submit their assets to the Montreal Bank, previous to receiving an assurance of assistance in the event of the examination proving satisfactory.—Upon this state of affairs, the *Leader* remarks:—"The directors of the Bank of Montreal cannot be blamed for insisting upon an examination into the affairs of an institution which they are asked to assist, before committing themselves to any promises; for it might become a question whether all the assistance required could be granted. If we deduct from the \$1,400,000 which, according to committee's estimate, remains of the capital of the Commercial, the appraised value of the Detroit and Milwaukee bonds, which are not immediately available, there will be left only \$500,000. It was a good deal for a bank under suspension and of which the affairs were in this condition, to ask a loan of a million to a million and a quarter to enable it to resume business."

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL CANADIAN.—One notes with pleasure the almost uniform success which attends the youth of Canada in their endeavors to secure the honours awaiting the industrious and the intelligent, whether in this or in neighbouring countries. An instance of this comes to hand in the case of Mr. John D. Miracle, a young man from the London township, his father being one of the oldest settlers there. A few months ago he went to Ann Arbor, and entered the college there, and moving to Cranford County, Iowa, has just been elected County Judge. Similar cases of success abound in every profession, clerical, literary and medical, and it behoves our youth to push forward, imitating the judicious conduct of those who have preceded them, and maintain the prestige of young Canada for ability, sobriety and honesty.—*London Free Press*.

A Volunteer militia order notifies the officers of the force that Snider-Enfield ball ammunition extra for practice may be obtained from the Militia Department for practice by purchase in the usual way. The price for one thousand rounds is \$17.70, and not less than a box, containing 500 rounds, will be sold.

A large crowd gathered, on the afternoon of the 8th inst., around a pavilion erected in front of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, where Lady Monck distributed the prizes won recently at the rifle match of the Civil Service Rifles. Lady Monck was saluted on her arrival by the regiment, which was drawn up in line, the band playing the National Anthem. Her ladyship addressed a few gracious words to the successful marksmen, who were loudly cheered on receiving their well-earned prizes. The affair was a pleasing and interesting ceremony.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Quebec Chronicle* says:—"Lady Monck, it appears, is busy forming a sort of Court circle at Ottawa.—The Deputy Heads of Departments are to appear at the opening of the House in full dress, and their wives in full dress and long trails. We are a great country; when shall we be fenced in? It is rather amusing, considering the uncertainty of political life, to see what aims some of the political swells give themselves. Shoddy in New York came it pretty heavy in war times, but here there seems a kind of political aristocracy arising, perfectly over-awing in its effects on common mortals. I am afraid with some of them it will be the fable of the frog over again, at no distant day." The same correspondent says, "There is a general complaint of bad times through the Lark country; any more taxes will be a dangerous subject to handle."

WHOLESALE EMIGRATION.—During the past week upwards of 150 individuals left Restigouche for various parts of the States, but chiefly for California. Some have left large farms and comfortable homes. The *Morning Journal*, of St. John, New Brunswick, says:—"It seems as if some infatuation has seized the people for the moment. Not one has been compelled to leave for want of employment nor for want of plenty to sustain nature." The *Freeman* adds:—"The emigration is unfortunately not from Restigouche alone. Northumberland is fast losing its population, and St. John has lost more than the whole population of Restigouche within the last two years."

The Legislature or Parliament of the Province of Ontario is called to meet on Friday, December 13th.

A LOCAL BANK.—The suggestion contained in the letter of Hon. Billa Flint, to establish a Local Bank, has been acted upon so far as to give notice of an Act of Incorporation, which will be applied for at the next Legislature. The promoters of the scheme are men of means, and men who are determined to carry out the project. In a wealthy County like Hastings, with deposits from farmers and business men in the banks, to the extent of \$500,000, and with a large surplus capital which could be made available, there is no reason why our business men should be compelled to get on their knees to the Montreal or any other mammoth Bank to ask for accommodation. The operations of the proposed Bank would be confined to the legitimate business of the County; every business man would have an interest in it, and would keep his deposits there; the means of the Bank would be employed only in the business of the County, and there could be no question, in the hands of safe men, that it would pay a handsome dividend to stockholders. It is proposed to make the capital \$250,000, with power to increase that amount.—*Intelligencer*.

The profits of wheat growing in the North-West appear from a single statement from a Milwaukee letter, as follows: Wheat can be made to pay a fair profit to the farmer in all the North-western region, at the rate of \$1 a bushel. It is now bringing in this market from \$1.75 to \$2. One farmer has employed fifty-two men the present season, with fifteen reapers. He sold his wheat at \$1.90 a bushel, and has actually cleared nearly \$40,000 on this year's crop.

While Admiral Farragut was at Cronstadt and Stockholm, no less than 250 men deserted from his flagship, the wooden frigate Franklin.

Paris is said to be overrun with Yankee inventors who have gone there to persuade the French Emperor of the wonderful performances their new discoveries in the art of gun-making are capable of. A correspondent remarks that "it is astounding how many people there are anxious to save the French from being annihilated by the Prussians."

The President of the Swiss Confederation has resigned his office in order to become a director of a bank. He has sought to explain and justify the step he has taken in a published letter, but it seems without success among his countrymen, who consider that his premature retirement from the Presidency is a marked slight on the Federal Assembly, and indeed towards all Switzerland.

Mr. James Parton, writing to the *New York Tribune*, says:—"Mr. Macmillan assured a company of American authors and publishers, a day or two before he sailed, that if there had been an international copyright treaty in force between England and the United States during the last twenty years, Mr. Longfellow would have received under it \$40,000 sterling, equivalent to more than \$259,000 of our present currency. He made this statement deliberately, and authorized me if I ever made it public, to support it with his name and authority." Mr. Parton does not tell how much Dickens, Bulwer, and other great English authors would have received during that long period if American publishers had been prevented by law from pirating their works. We are curious to see somebody give an estimate of the relative loss sustained by English and American authors through lack of an international copyright treaty.

The *Courier* says that Colonel Cotter, of Dundee, paid a visit to Brantford on Monday last, for the purpose of seeing the 69th Regiment, with which he had been associated as an officer for a number of years, having joined this regiment in 1803, and was battle of Waterloo, where British intrepidity was the means of settling the affairs of Europe for some time. At the battle of Waterloo, Colonel Cotter was then a Captain in the 69th, but left the regiment a few years thereafter, since which, until last Monday, he had never seen his old regiment.

W. H. Russell, in his work on Canada, tells the following story—another illustration of "How not to do it." He says that some thirty years ago the old flint-lock was dealt out to the men along the borders, and of course flints were needed. These were accordingly sent by the War Department. In course of time the flints were superseded, and various improvements in muskets adopted. Still the barrel of flints was sent out as regularly as the appointed month came round, and were sent the year he was in Quebec (1866.) He tells us another story of the reticence that still clings to the Department. A ship brought out from England to Quebec a huge spar that was in everybody's way during the voyage. If

taxed the resources of the proper officials when it got to Quebec—and what was it? Why, a huge Canadian pine, which had gone home in its rough state, had been hewn and prepared, and then sent out to its native soil again, to be a flag-staff on the Citadel.

VARIETIES.

Why is a prudent man like a pig?—Because his head prevents him from going too far.

Why ought a pig to be the cleverest of animals?—Because he has a hoghead of brains.

A young lady must make a hit if she does not like to be a miss.

A lady advertises in a city paper that she wants a gentleman for "breakfast and tea."

A husband can readily foot the bills of a wife who is not ashamed to be seen footing his stocking.

A Chinese thief having stolen a missionary's watch, brought it back to him the next day to be shown how to wind it up!

A lady fixed the following letters in the bottom of a flour-barrel, and asked her husband to read them, if he could:—O-I-C-U-I-I-M-T.

Scolding, says a good-for-nothing old bachelor, is the pepper of matrimony, and the ladies are the pepper-boxes.

Four hundred women, chosen among the most beautiful in the country, act as private guard of the King of Siam.

A little girl walking one day with her mother in a churchyard, reading one after another the praises of those who slept beneath, said, "I wonder where they bury the sinners!"

A bald man made merry at the expense of another, who covered his partial baldness with a wig, adding, "You see how bald I am, and I don't wear a wig."—"True," was the retort, "but an empty barn requires no thatch."

"Sal," cried a girl looking out of the upper story of a grocery, addressing another who was trying to enter at the front door, "we've all been to camp meeting and have been converted; so when you want milk Sunday you'll have to come around to the back door."

The new invention in buttons, by which they can never fall off, is causing much alarm among unmarried ladies, as it is expected that the matrimonial demand will be affected thereby.

"The only Liberty Cap," says a clever and witty author, "is a night-cap." In it men visit, one-third of their lives, the land of sleep—the only land where they are always free and equal.

A traveller was boasting of the luxury of arriving, at night after a hard day's journey, to partake of the enjoyment of a well-out ham and the left leg of a goose. "Pray, sir, what is the peculiar luxury of a left leg?" "Sir, to conceive its luxury, you must find that it is the only leg that is left, and that you have no right to it."

WALLUP HIM WELL.—The principal of a public school has been sending circulars to the parents, asking for a written authority to "inflict such punishment, corporal or otherwise, as may in his judgment be proper." The following answer proves that one of the parents, at least, was pleased with the idea:—"Dear Sir, I hope, as to my son John you will flog him just so often as you likes. Hees a bad boy is John. Althoah live a ben in the habit of teachin him casionally myself, it seems to me he will never larn anythink—his spellin is seshally otragnally defisient. Wallup him well, sur, an you will recsev mi hartly thanks.—Ures, Moses Walker. P.S. What accounts for John being such an orful bad schollar is that hees mi sun bi mi wife's fust usbant."

One of the most conscientious Dutchmen ever known was porter in a commission house in Cincinnati, and sometimes sold some of the merchandises when the proprietors were absent. He was a good salesman, and a pretty good judge of money, but in one of his sales he took in a very suspicious-looking five-dollar bill, and when the book-keeper took it to the bank, the bank refused it, and pronounced it spurious, but said it was an excellent imitation. The book-keeper returned it to the porter, and told him to return it to the party of whom he received it. About a week afterward, the book-keeper, thinking he had had time to see the party and get another bill, asked the porter if he had returned the spurious bill. "Well," he said, "dat man vot gave me the bill, he didn't come around already, and some days I tink de bill vas goot, and some days I tink de bill vas bad; so one of them days vot I tink it vas goot, I passed him out."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 257.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1867.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Maguire, one of the five prisoners who were convicted before the special commission at Manchester, and condemned to death, has been pardoned by the Queen. All through his trial Maguire stoutly maintained his innocence, declaring that he was not even present at the attack on the police van when Sergeant Brett was killed.

It is stated that the Fenian Kelly, who was rescued from the police at Manchester, has appeared in Belgium.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 15.—The execution of Allan and the other prisoners condemned to death by the special commission, except Maguire, whose pardon has been announced, will take place on the 23rd inst. in this city.

DUBLIN, Nov. 17.—The Fenian prisoners, Halpin, Warren, and Costello, when brought up yesterday for sentence, made strong speeches in which they reiterated their protests against the jurisdiction of the commission. They denied the legality of their trial, and claimed that as citizens of the United States they were entitled to the protection of the American government.—Warren and Halpin were sentenced to 15, and Costello to 12 years' imprisonment.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Cabinet has resolved to place all the telegraph lines of Great Britain under the direction of the Post Office Department.

Nov. 18.—The Colonial Office not having any particulars of the alleged sinking of the island of Tcrvola, and the drowning of 10,000 people, in answer to telegrams sent to officials in the West Indies, the story is generally discredited here, or at least believed to be greatly exaggerated.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The meteoric shower on the 13th and morning of the 14th was very brilliant. Many thousands were visible not only in the city but throughout France.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The French Chambers assembled to-day. The Emperor Napoleon opened the session as is customary with a speech, wherein he affirmed that there was no longer any objection to German unity and consolidation on the part of the French government.

NAPLES, Nov. 14.—Mount Vesuvius is in volcanic action and sending forth a pillar of fire, which has a magnificent effect. New craters have been formed, and the usual point of issue was once again closed. Red hot stones were also ejected in large quantities from the mountain; the surrounding earth is in tremulous motion for a considerable distance. The lava is pouring forth and running down the sides of the mountain in volume and with rapid flow, and the general upheaving from the volcano gives warning of an unusually grand eruption, from which we may look for very serious consequences as in former years of the more remarkable phenomena.

The Roman Question.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Previous to the departure of the French troops from Rome the Holy Father received the staff of officers in a body at the audience chamber of the Vatican, and addressed them in the most feeling manner. He expressed his happiness at having the soldiers of France around him once more, but never had his happiness been so great as now, because of the recent peril to which he had exposed. He returned thanks to the officers, to France, and to the Emperor Napoleon for the delivery of the Holy See. He was filled with grief to see that Italy had sent out as a vanguard against Rome, a horde of anarchists, upon whose flags were inscribed rapine and devastation. While the valour of the Pontifical troops had successfully defended the soil of the Church, the army of France had come to crown the splendid defence. The Pope concluded by saying that in the midst of his trouble he had the consolation of receiving sincere expressions of Catholic sympathy from all parts of the world. His Holiness then terminated the interview by giving his apostolic blessing to the army, the people and the Emperor of France.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Late despatches received from

Italy state that the feeling against the French, on the part of Italians, has reached a perfect furor. The authorities have taken precautions to prevent another outbreak, which was imminent, and more French troops have been despatched from Toulon for Civita Vecchia. King Victor Emmanuel and the Prime Minister, Menetrea, are very unpopular with the people. Ratazzi, former Prime Minister, has openly joined the radical party. King Victor Emmanuel has called out the reserves of the Italian army and ordered the formation of three large camps. Garibaldi is closely confined.

The Florence Italia, of this morning, scouts the fear of a coup d'etat by the insurgents.

Nov. 16.—The conference proposed by Napoleon seems to be attended with difficulties. The Pope objects to any conference whatever in his behalf, and the several Powers invited to participate are divided on the question of necessity for the conference. As usual, Spain is the only nation that supports the temporal power of the Pope in any event.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The troops of the French expeditionary corps in Italy are making preparations to go into winter quarters at Civita Vecchia.

Nova Scotia's Position.

At a meeting of the members of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, held in the Provincial building at Halifax on the 7th inst., an Anti-Confederation Declaration was unanimously agreed to. The representatives make known their "unalterable determination to use every lawful and constitutional means to extricate this Province from the operation of the British North America Act, the passage of which, in the Imperial Legislature, was obtained by falsehood, fraud and deception. * * and we shall respectfully insist that the Act is invalid as to this Province, because it subjects her people, without their consent and against her will, to a legislature on which it assumes to confer a power of taxation which the Imperial Parliament itself does not constitutionally possess."

It is confidently predicted in some quarters, that all appeals from Nova Scotia against Confederation will be quietly shelved, if not contemptuously rejected by the Imperial authorities. However this may be, it will be seen from the following article from the London Daily News, that the cause of the "Anti's" of Nova Scotia will be taken up by, and receive the support of, the Liberal party in England. This will of course encourage them to continue an agitation, for which it is to be wished no ground had been afforded.

"Recent events in Nova Scotia must soon compel the serious attention of the Colonial Office to the peculiar political situation of that country. When the pretended delegates from Nova Scotia were in this country at the beginning of the present year, we warned Lord Carnarvon and the public that they did not represent the prevailing opinion of the colony, and strongly urged that the proposed union with Canada should not be effected until the ordinary constitutional means of ascertaining that fact had been resorted to. With what peremptory and even derisory denials our statement was met, some of our readers may remember. The elections which have just taken place have decided the point beyond dispute, and the first consequence is the offer of resignations by the Blanchard and Hill administration, on the ground that the verdict of the country is hostile to their policy. Gen. Williams, who is now on his way home, did not accept the offered resignations, for the singular reason that as he was only holding office provisionally, and until the appointment of a successor, such an exercise of the powers of government would be "unconstitutional." It might, we think, be replied with good reason that it is indeed unconstitutional to hold an office and not discharge its functions. General Williams was only a nominal governor when he appointed Messrs. Blanchard and Hill to office last July. The point, however, is of no great

practical consequence. The Union ministers must go out of office, and a ministry pledged to take Nova Scotia out of the new Dominion will come in. It is greatly to be regretted that this contingency was not averted by the prudence of the House Government. Before long we shall have a delegation—this time a real one—from Nova Scotia in England appealing to the Imperial Government and to Parliament to allow the colony to retire peacefully from a union into which it was forced by the British Legislature under a total misconception of the wishes of the people. It was most impolitic to employ the authority of the Imperial Parliament to force a colony, and especially an American colony, into a hated union, and the House of Commons would never have consented to do so had not two governments conspired to mislead it."

Mr. King, of the Bank of Montreal, has been represented as a financial ogre, anxious to swallow up all the smaller banks. The following extracts from a memorandum submitted by him to a meeting of the Montreal Bank directors, will show that this is a great mistake:—

"In view of the suspension within a short period, of two of the largest Canadian Banks; the heavy losses sustained by Government as well as individuals; the many wild and mistaken ideas that prevail with regard to the questions of Banking and Currency; and looking also at the near approach of the expiration of Bank Charters in 1870, the General Manager thinks the present a favorable opportunity for stating, that in his opinion, a preference should be given hereafter to a system of Banking, under which the note circulation of the Banks of the country should be entirely based upon Government securities; that deposits should at all times be protected by a proper reserve, fixed by law; and that upon the failure of any Bank to redeem its notes or other obligations in coin or legal tenders, its assets should be at once vested in a Government officer, whose powers should be ample for making immediate calls upon shareholders, to the extent of their double liability, and taking such further steps for the speedy realization of the assets as would place the interests of the creditors in their proper point of precedence over those of the Shareholders."

"The general manager believes, that the interests of the country will be best served by the diffusion of banking interests in different localities, leaving to the greater banks, in a large measure, the care of the mercantile and foreign trade of the country, and to the lesser in their own districts, the care and support of local enterprise. He sees no reason why, under such a system, there should not be perfect freedom and equality in banking, nor any reason why the greater and the smaller banks could not exist in harmony, each class within its own sphere, contributing to the general prosperity."

The general manager cannot, under such a system, whereby the note circulation and deposits would be secured, see any objection to the establishment of a local bank in every county, if thought desirable; nor any good reason why every such bank might not become a government depository for receiving the public revenue, and remitting the same at stated intervals to the seat of government, where the general banking account would necessarily be concentrated. Under this system the government would receive the benefit of the banking issues of the country, at a reasonable rate of interest, and would in addition, receive without cost, the amount represented by the economical use of a limited amount of legal tenders as already indicated."

"All difficulties and objections upon this score may, however, safely be dispelled, if a system is introduced which will afford sufficient inducement for the formation of local banks with the right of investing their capital in government securities bearing a moderate rate of interest, and of obtaining, say eighty per cent, thereof in circulating notes."

The general manager, in submitting this memorandum of the views he has long held, believes they are in the interest of the country at large, from which he considers that of the Bank of Montreal to be inseparable."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

We are unable to supply extra copies of last week's issue, as requested, all having been sold on the day of publication.

Parliamentary Summary.

The debate in the House of Commons on the Address was concluded on Thursday, the 14th inst.—On Friday, the committees to frame rules and regulations for the government of the house, and to strike the select standing committees, were appointed. Sir I. A. Macdonald stated that it was the intention of the government to submit to parliament, during the present session, a plan for the establishment of a Gov't Savings Bank.—He also stated that the Provincial Government had no power to establish a Mint in the Dominion. Motions for a number of returns on matters of public interest were carried; but that for a copy of all correspondence with the colonies of Prince Edward Island, &c., on the question of Union, was withdrawn. A motion for copies of any representations addressed to His Excellency by members of the House (Cartier and Galt) respecting the marks of royal favour which Her Majesty had been pleased to confer upon them, was, after discussion, withdrawn.—On Monday, a number of inquiries were answered by the Government, and Sir John A. Macdonald moved that a writ do issue for the election of a member for the county of Huntingdon, vacant by the acceptance of the Hon. John Rose of the office of Finance Minister.—On Tuesday, the principal business was the consideration of resolutions, which were concurred in, respecting the indemnity of Members of the Senate and of the House of Commons. The indemnity is the same as in the late Parliament of the Province of Canada—\$6 per diem if the session is only thirty days, or \$600 for the session if it exceeds that time, with a deduction of \$5 for every day a member is absent. The members from New Brunswick objected to the allowance for mileage being fixed at only ten cents a mile. The salaries of the Speakers of the Senate and of the House of Commons are equal to those formerly paid to the Speakers of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Canada.

On Wednesday, Mr. Mills introduced a bill to disqualify members of the Local Legislature from sitting or voting in the Senate or House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada; and Mr. Holton raised the question whether the local Cabinet officers are or are not disqualified by the Independence of Parliament act, from sitting in the House of Commons. This point was discussed at some length, but no conclusion was arrived at, Sir John A. Macdonald promising to look into the precedents and authorities bearing upon the point, and to bring the subject before the House again.

The following are the measures which the Government hope to introduce and carry through before the adjournment next month:—The Post Office bill; the Intercolonial Railroad bill; Tariff and Excise laws; Customs Regulation act; Excise Regulation; Habeas Corpus suspension act; and Supply bill.

Gold Mining Intelligence.

The degree of doubt, amounting to almost general incredulity, which has hitherto prevailed as to the probability of the precious metal being found in paying quantities outside of the limits or the immediate vicinity of the Richardson Mine, is being fast dispelled. This is of course mainly due to the highly satisfactory nature of the returns made by Messrs. Scott & Taylor of the various samples of ore submitted to them for assay, within the last two weeks. Professor Chapman's letter (which will be found below) explanatory of his private report to the Madoc Gold Mining Company of Toronto, which in the first place created something like a panic among those interested in mining in this locality, has also contributed very materially to the more hopeful view now generally entertained as to the prospect of future prosperity. Several mining companies are now being organized in Toronto, and we learn that in Montreal, also, where the Madoc Gold Region had not previously been looked upon with much favour by capitalists, a considerable degree of interest is at last being attracted to the subject.—Such of the public, therefore, as may be inclined to invest in mining speculation, will be likely, soon, to have companies enough to choose from. We presume that they can be trusted to look after their own interests, but we advise them to be cautious how they proceed, and to make due inquiry into the standing of the promoters of the companies, and not to part with their money simply because the prospectus contains the names of a solvent bank and a respectable firm of solicitors.

Since our last issue, another and richer sample of the Richardson Mine ore has been crushed and amalgamated. The result was an ingot of two pounds weight, less half an ounce, worth nearly \$480—or say \$235 per ton. This, though far from the fancy figure indulged in by outsiders, of "thousands" of dollars to the ton, is rich enough in all conscience. The average yield of the various samples of ore from this mine, is stated to be \$121.83 per ton.

The more than ordinary richness of the Richardson Mine being by this time pretty generally accepted, however, the public will naturally desire to know what evidence there is of the probability of gold being found in paying quantities in other parts of the Township, and of the gold producing capabilities of other townships in the Quinte Division, when their ores come to be "put through the mill." We can state, then, that the average yield of nine tons of ore, from various shafts in different parts of the Township of Madoc, which had been reduced by Messrs. Scott & Taylor, up to the time of our visit to their Works on Wednesday of this week, was seven y-two dollars and 85c. per ton. This, we need scarcely remark, is a very high average, sufficient to render mining, if intelligently carried on, a most remunerative undertaking. The publication of the particulars, of course depends upon the owners of the respective mines.

Among the above samples, was one from the Empire Mine, in the rear of Jones & Jones' Grist Mill, in the centre of the village of Madoc. The result of the assay was upwards of thirty-six dollars of gold per ton, with a large percentage of copper, worth in addition to the gold, from \$100 to \$120 per ton. The copper in the tailings, we are informed, without any further manipulation than simply barrelling it up would be worth fully \$40 per ton! This is great and good news for "Our Village," and we congratulate the owners of the mine on the result of their experiment. They have one hundred tons of the rock from their two shafts, already quarried, and are making arrangements for the erection of a crushing mill in as short a time as possible.

The engine, boiler and stamp-batteries at the Richardson Mine crushing mill, are now in position, but the rest of the building is not yet completed.

Messrs. Scott and Taylor, to facilitate operations at their Reduction Works, will add another pair of amalgamators in the course of a few days.

The following is the letter addressed by Professor Chapman to the Toronto papers:—

"The publication of my private report to the Directors of the Madoc Mining Company, has led, I find, to a very general impression that I have pronounced the property of the company to be altogether worthless.

less. May I be permitted, therefore, to say, both in justice to the company and to myself, that a conclusion of this kind is neither maintained in the report, nor warranted in any way by my personal examination of the ground.

"The shaft after yielding gold in paying quantity as shown by my assays, has become barren at a depth of about 50 or 60 feet from the surface. The probability is, that at an increased depth, this barren streak will be passed through. It would be a most exceptional case if a vein holding an amount of gold as high as that found in my earlier assays, were to become permanently barren. The Madoc shaft is the only one of even moderate depth in that part of the township, but others are projected, if not in actual operation, and one is about to be put down I understand on an extension of the same vein. My recommendation to the Directors was simply, therefore, to suspend operations for a time, and let the problem of the extent of the barren portion of the vein be worked out by other companies with larger capital at command, more especially as an outlay of about twenty dollars is required for each foot of vertical sinking.

In conclusion, may I be allowed to express my conscientious opinion that the Madoc district, generally, is an auriferous region of the greatest promise. It is not, of course to be supposed that every projected mine will prove remunerative. Failures and disappointments, arising from want of judgement and other causes, will necessarily occur from time to time. Failures of this kind have happened over and over again in California, Colorado and other gold producing countries, in which, be it remembered, for one vein that pays eight or ten blind veins are always met with. The mineral richness of the Madoc region, viewed generally, however, admits of no possible doubt."

The Mining World, of New York, which, in its issue of the 16th instant, observed as follows, under the head of "Mining Brevities,"—

"The Canadian mines in the vicinity of Madoc, seem to be attracting little or no attention; probably because no inducements are held out to capitalists to purchase mines," will now find that there is something a little more interesting to report in future.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

Sir,—Will you grant me sufficient space in your paper to gainsay a rumour which has erroneously got into circulation with reference to the Commercial Bank,—alleging that I made remarks at a public meeting some time previous to the suspension of the Bank, which might have a tendency to, and did inure more or less, that institution, by causing a run on it by depositors from this section.

I have simply to say, that I deny most positively having said anything at a public meeting, or at any other place, publicly or privately, that was derogatory to the Bank, or that would lessen confidence in it.

I was at a Sabbath School picnic; when the news came thither, that the Bank was weak, and likely to go overboard, and as a natural consequence, the matter was privately talked over by two or three persons, yet no one believing the report; but not one word was said publicly at this meeting, nor at any other place that I am aware, with reference to this Bank.

I was informed that a prominent man from Belleville was in Madoc about this time, who I have reason to believe is a friend of the Bank and its Manager at Belleville, for the purpose of warning a few of his particular friends of the weakness of the Bank, and advising them to withdraw their deposits. That there was such a person here at this time I am aware, but am not prepared to say that was his mission.

The best evidence that I can offer that I had confidence in the Bank is the fact, that after the unfavorable report, I continued to transact business with it as usual, making several deposits, and taking their notes at par, and having on hand at the suspension of the Bank several hundred dollars, in notes and deposits.

Yours, &c.
E. D. O'FLYNN.

Madoc, Nov. 18th 1867.

EARLY WINTER.—The winter appeared to be setting in steadily early in the week. Generally speaking, the first two or three furries of snow disappear, and are followed by heavy rains, and broken-up roads before sleighing commences. But this year, the first

THE MADOC MERCURY, NONEMBER 23, 1867.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

adoc, Nov. 15th, 1867. W. W. ELMER, M. D.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

There is now reason to believe that her Majesty has resolved to emerge from the comparative seclusion in which she has lived so long a period, and that the next season will be one of the most brilliant on record during her long and beneficent reign.—*London Observer.*

We read in the Birmingham Post:—"There is a rumour here that Government intend to prosecute some local manufacturers or merchants—names not stated—for supplying known Fenians with consignments of rifles and revolvers. The gossip comes from London, and was current in the city on the 21st."

While all England is uneasy about the Fenians, Scotland is troubled by incendiaries, who have been unusually active of late. They seem to prefer to burn barns and haystacks.

The Commissioner of the United States Land office has received a letter from England, making inquiry relative to obtaining a quantity of land for the settlement of fifty thousand emigrants whom it is contemplated sending to the United States.

TRANSIT FLOURISHING.—Trenton. We are happy to say, is lately receiving large additions to its population, and many new establishments have sprung into existence. We wonder the waters of the magnificent Trent have not been utilized long before this. A joint-stock company that would build a dam and canal down the side of the river would realize a fortune by the sale of water privilege for manufacturing purposes. There is water sufficient to drive the machinery of the Province allowed to run by unemployed.—*Trenton Courier.*

TROOPS FOR BELLEVILLE.—The Bay of Quinte last night brought iron-bulldozers sufficient to accommodate three companies of troops; the bedding and other stores are expected to arrive to-night. The work in the various barracks buildings is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and in a few days the buildings will be ready for occupation. It is understood that three companies of the Rifle Brigade are to be quartered here, and not of the 17th regiment as is stated in the Kingston paper.—*Belleville Intelligencer, Nov. 14.*

THE MAMMOTH CHEESE.—We understand the mammoth cheese, made at the Ingersoll Cheese Factory, by Mr. James Harris, has been shipped to England, via New York, by Mr. John T. Davies, of the Ontario Packing House, Hamilton. Previous to sending the monster away, Mr. Davies bored it, and found it to be an excellent quality of cheese, far exceeding his expectations, and led him to exclaim, that "if such cheese can be made in Canada, no competition need be feared from the best make of American cheese." We are glad that this cheese has been sent to England, where the quality of a good article can be appreciated, and only regret that the offer of the owners, made through the Canadian Dairyman's Association, to the cheese-makers of Canada, was not accepted, as the mammoth should have been shipped direct from this country, to represent the large and growing cheese interest of Canada.—*Ingersoll News.*

The flax mills of Messrs. Gooderham & Worts, at Streetsville, near Toronto, are about to be closed, in consequence of the want of a market for its manufactures. The main product of the mills has been grain bags—an article placed out of the market by the cotton bags now mainly in use. The suspension of the mills throws 150 persons out of employment, and deprives the vicinity of a home market for a large quantity of flax grown in the adjoining townships.

A seizure of an illicit distillery, belonging to Patrick Carry, was made in the township of Kitley on Saturday. It was capable of distilling one hundred gallons per week, and must have yielded a handsome profit to the proprietor.

In the Dominion of Canada there are about one hundred and thirty journals published, of which about thirty are dailies. The number of habitual readers of newspapers is understood to be about 400,000, or, nearly, say, half a million.

There are twelve Universities in the Dominion of Canada. The oldest is King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, which received its charter in 1802; and the youngest, Ottawa and Regiopolis, which were chartered in 1866. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have no Medical School, and some of the other Universities mentioned have never had organized classes except in Divinity and the Arts.

A considerable quantity of gold mining property in this Province, has within the last few weeks changed hands; and we understand that American and Canadian capitalists are very anxious to secure claims. Next Spring will doubtless witness great activity in

this branch of our industry. The accounts from the gold district to the Eastward are cheering.—*Halifax Reporter.*

FIRE.—A fire broke out in the large warehouse of T. & W. Bates, Ottawa, on Thursday night, the 18th inst., and destroyed nearly the whole of the large winter stock of groceries, provisions, liquors, &c. The loss is estimated as high as \$100,000, about half of which is covered by insurance.—A fire in Sarnia, on the same night, burned Clark's grocery store, the stables of the Western hotel, Harkness' billiard rooms, Hoskins' shop, Klump's store, McHeron's hotel, Fould's bakery, and other buildings. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

For the first time in the history of the country, the Post-office revenue, for the year ended 30th June last, exceeded one million dollars.

The House of Commons at Ottawa has decided to have no liquor saloon kept within the buildings. This is a regard to decency which all men will mark with approval.

Petitions praying for executive clemency in commuting the death sentence of Ethan Allen, have been circulating through the city and obtaining a good many signatures for the past two days. The petition asks imprisonment for life, and has been mainly got up in consequence of the comparatively light sentence passed on Gemmill and Howard, at the same time making the recommendation to mercy which accompanied the verdict of the jury, the basis of the petition.—*Kingston News.*

The body of a man named Franchère, who disappeared mysteriously some time ago, has been found near the mill-dam opposite Chambly village, in the Richelieu river. Two hundred soldiers assisted in dragging the river to recover the body. A man named Demers, the keeper of a house of ill-repute, his wife, two daughters, and a servant girl, who are supposed to have been implicated in the murder, have been lodged in jail in Montreal.

The mining interest on Lake Superior is attracting considerable attention. On the American side a considerable business is carried on, and it is well known that the Canada side is far richer in copper and silver ore. The specimens brought down have given such promise that the Crown Lands Department of Ontario has withdrawn the lands from sale until a complete knowledge of their value, can be obtained. The *London Free Press* says:—"Present appearances are that, when the land is again offered for sale, a rush will take place to Thunder Bay; explorations of a minute character will be undertaken, and companies formed to work the mines, which an American journalist, and an expert, pronounces to be the richest on the continent."

PROBABLE SAFETY OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.—The Rev. John S. Moffatt, Dr. Livingstone's brother-in-law, has published a letter, expressing his opinion that there appeared to be no necessity for believing that the fate of Dr. Livingstone had been decided. The story of his death, he said, had come from very doubtful sources, and "a message had been sent to the Sultan of Zanzibar, by a chief inland, that Dr. Livingstone had passed his territories alive and well at a point beyond the scene of the supposed murder." He "should not be surprised if the doctor turned up in some most unexpected quarter."—Mr. Julius Kessler writes, doubting the correctness of the above statement. He says: "I left Zanzibar on the 10th of September; up to which date the Sultan had received no information whatever, and Dr. Kirk assured me that he most fully and firmly believed that Dr. Livingstone was dead. The Cape steamer which brought the news left Table Bay on the 20th of September. By what means information could reach the Cape from Zanzibar in ten days is utterly impossible to divine."

The Nimrod brings some information from Capt. Hall, of the Franklin Exploring Expedition. Mr. Hall had determined upon prosecuting his enterprise the coming winter, and made every arrangement for the purpose, depositing supplies of provisions at easy stages along the proposed route. From some hostile Esquimaux he learned that at about the time of the loss of Sir John Franklin's vessel, some white men carried a dead body on shore, and built a brick vault in which they carefully cemented, and in which they deposited the corpse afterwards covering the vault with heavy stone flags. This body Mr. Hall believes to be the remains of Sir John, and his intention is to visit the locality and satisfy himself upon the point if possible. He has secured many valuable articles formerly owned by Sir John's party.

INCIDENTS IN TEXAS LIFE.—A Texas correspondent of the Memphis *Post* describes the following pleasant little incident of life in that region: "We had a regular Texas street fight here the other day. Two men

were waiting an hour or so at a hotel for one man. When he came out one of the two pulled a Derringer, fired, and missed; then pulled a six-shooter and emptied every barrel at the advancing man, who was shot in four places, and who then, in spite of his wounds, pulled a bowie knife and made two "thrusts" in the left breast of Brown, the commender of the row, whose companion then pulled a revolver and absolutely broke the skull of the bowie-knife man and laid him low. Brown breathed his last in fifteen minutes. Pruitt—the other man—lingered for three days. The cause was a pretty milliner named Sallie St. Clair, who nursed Pruitt until his death."

VARIETIES.

Fancy dress.—The mantle of night.

A Good Place for Early Birds.—The city of Worms.

A Question for the Faculty.—If a doctor orders bark, has not the patient a perfect right to growl.

A Curious Fact.—A ball struck a little boy in the eye last week. Strange to say, the ball immediately came out of his mouth.

Equality.—Some one was praising our public schools to Charles Laudser, and said: "All our best men were public school men. Look at our poets. There's Byron; he was a Harrow boy—" "Yes," interrupted Charles, "and there's Burns—he was a ploughboy."

Why does the duck come out of the water?—For sun-dry reasons.

Miss Tucker says it is with bachelors as with old wood; it is hard to get them started, but when they do take flame, they burn prodigiously.

A Missouri farmer being asked if raising hemp was a good business, answered, "I can't sartin say; but it is surely better than being raised by it."

A French wit says that the gibbet is a species of flattery to the human race. Three or four persons are hung, from time to time, for the sake of making the rest believe that they are virtuous.

The following advertisement appeared lately in a country newspaper:—"To Pianoforte Makers.—A lady keeping a first-class school, requiring a good piano, is desirous of receiving a daughter of the above, in exchange for the same."

A timid gentleman, some days ago, met one of our bluff, burly doctors, who is more noted for the force than the polish of his language, when the following colloquy ensued:—"Doctor, what shall I take for the ague?"—"The ague! Have you got the ague?"—"Well, take the ague first." The gentleman, not having taken the first prescription, has not inquired for the second.

A white man, not long since, sued a black man in one of the courts of a free State, and, while the trial was before the judge, the litigants came to an amicable settlement, and the counsel stated this to the court. "A verbal settlement will not answer," replied the judge; "it must be in writing."—Here is the agreement in black and white, said the counsel, pointing to the parties, "pray what does your honour want more than this?"

Wilkes never lost his presence of mind, but was always full of resources. When he was apprehended by one of the king's messengers, the warrant included Churchill, the poet, who entered the room just as Wilkes was captured. "Thompson, my dear fellow," cried Wilkes, as if overjoyed to see him, "they have seized me, and the warrant includes Churchill. You are not likely to see Churchill yourself, but if you meet any of his friends, beg them to warn him to get out of the way." Churchill took the hint; and, after a few observations about Mrs. Thompson, he left the room, and took care to be off pretty quickly when he was clear of the house.

THE WANT OF SLEEP.—An English physician of eminence has published an article contending that change of air in consumptive cases is far from being curative. He believes, on the other hand, that a large allowance of sleep to the invalid is possessed of eminent sanitary advantages. "Nothing," he remarks, "is equal to eight or nine hours' repose. Take it through the night or partially through the day or night, but secure enough, and the beneficial effects will not fail to show themselves." If this doctor's view proves correct, persons may save many a travelling outfit, and many a long journey by rail and steam. "A portion of his essay he adds a hint specially for city invalids: "Go to bed by nine o'clock, and sleep till six or seven. Do not sit up till ten or eleven, and rise at five, for if you do, no dieting or exercise can repair the waste of the system."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 258.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1867.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Parliament was opened to-day. The Queen was not present, and a Royal Commission read the Speech from the throne, which is in substance as follows:—

King Theodoros having rejected all the demands of Great Britain for the release of her subjects, cruelly and without just cause imprisoned by him; Her Majesty had no alternative but to send a military expedition to Abyssinia, and reference is made to the supply bills, needful to defray the expenses of the war.

The invasion of the Papal Territory is now over. The hope is expressed that Napoleon will soon withdraw his forces from Italy, and avoid unfriendly relations with Victor Emmanuel.

Fenianism, repressed in Ireland, has taken the form of organized violence and murder in England, where it must also be suppressed by the firm fulfilment of the law and by the loyalty of the people.

The speech concludes with the promise that Her Majesty's government will bring before the parliament reform bills for Scotland and Ireland, and other domestic measures of an important character.

LONDON, Nov. 19, midnight.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Lord Stanley made some explanations in connection with recent events on the continent. He said England had been invited to join a general European conference, but had refused to do so unless a distinct plan of action was first proposed. Lord Stanley thought that participation in such a congress would only add to the responsibility of England without doing any good.

Nearly all the members who spoke to-night took occasion, in the course of their remarks, to condemn the recent action of France in sending a military expedition to Italy.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—It is reported that the American Minister, Gen. Dix, has proposed to Napoleon that the United States be represented in the coming general conference, and that the Emperor approves of their admission into the Congress as one of the great powers.

Despatches announcing the safety of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, have been received to-day. In April last he was exploring the west coast of Africa, hundreds of miles from the sea coast.

Execution of the Manchester Fenians.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—In the House of Commons last night an effort was made to save the lives of the Manchester rioters. Mr. Maguire, the member for Cork, moved that the House interfere for a stay in the execution of the sentences of the Fenian convicts at Manchester, and that meanwhile the points of law upon which he based his resolution, be referred to the twelve highest judicial authorities of the realm. The motion gave rise to a long and earnest discussion. Mr. Maguire was supported by Mr. Henry Fawcett, the member for Brighton, and Sir George Bowyer, but Messrs. Hardy, Gladstone and Kinglake, made strong speeches against the motion, and it was finally withdrawn; the opinion of the House being manifestly against further consideration of the subject.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 22.—Shore, one of the condemned Fenians, has been granted a respite. A public meeting was held here yesterday by persons opposed to the execution of the Fenians, and resolutions to that effect were passed.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—An orderly demonstration against the execution of the Fenians took place last night. A large number of persons assembled at one of the public halls, and passed resolutions urging the government to grant a stay of proceedings. A committee was appointed to draw up and present a petition for mercy to the Queen.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 22.—The city has the appearance of being in a state of siege. Most extraordinary precautions are being taken by the government. Barricades have been erected in the streets for the protection of the troops. Regular infantry are stationed at different points in the city, and troops of cavalry which lately arrived here are patrolling the streets.

Two or three thousand special policemen are distributed among the police stations. Clergymen have remained with the condemned prisoners the greater part of the day. Everything indicates, beyond doubt, that government is determined not to pardon or commute the sentences of the unfortunate men, and intends to make their execution an imposing demonstration of firmness and rigor, in order to put a stop to Fenian violence and outrage.

(Evening).—To-day the committee appointed by the meeting of last evening presented to the Queen, at Windsor, a petition for the postponement of the executions at Manchester. Her Majesty, in a most direct manner, declined to grant the petition.

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 22 (evening).—The tumultuous proceedings at the meeting in favor of the Manchester rioters, last night, produced great excitement, and the agitation is increasing to-day. A bitter anti-Fenian feeling prevails among the larger portion of the population, and serious riots are feared.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 23.—The condemned Fenians, Allen, Larkins and Gould, suffered the extreme penalty of the law in this city at 10 o'clock this morning. Precautions taken by the government to guard against outbreaks were effective. Notwithstanding the prevalence of a dense fog and drizzling rain the crowd that witnessed the execution was very large. The city is now perfectly quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The prominent Fenian leader, Col. Burke, was arrested here to-day. It is alleged he was the organizer of the secret expedition which threatened the capture of Chester Castle in February last.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Excited demonstrations have occurred in all the large cities of England and Ireland, among Fenian sympathisers, but there were no open riots.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.—It is reported that Kelly, the Fenian rescued at Manchester some time since, has been recaptured on the steamer City of Paris at Queenstown, bound for New York.

The Roman Question.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Despatches from Rome announce that the Holy Father, in accordance with the advice of France, has ordered the release of all the Garibaldians who were taken prisoners by the Pontifical troops during the late campaign.

Transports have been ordered to sail on Monday from Toulon for Civita Vecchia, where they will take on board one division of the French expedition in Italy and return to France.

FLORENCE, Nov. 24.—It is reported Garibaldi is lying seriously ill in prison and that his sons have both hurried to his bedside with medical aid.

The journals of this city deny the truth of the report that the Italian government is about to raise a new loan.

NAPLES, Nov. 21.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius which commenced with fearful grandeur on the 14th instant continues. The mountain is still sending forth pillars of fire from the old and newly formed craters and the display is magnificent. There are seven streams of lava in full flow.

News from the North of Elzevir.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

MADOC, Nov. 20th, 1867.

SIR,—I see among your correspondence, no mention made of the mining and prospecting in the north part of Elzevir. Having just returned from your readers to lay before them a few observations which I have made while in those parts.

In the northern extremity of Elzevir, in the third and fourth range, there is a bit of picturesque and romantic scenery known by the name of "Lingham's." It being a low, level piece of land, Mr. Lingham has succeeded in getting about one hundred acres of it under cultivation. In order to get to the spot, you would have to go about five miles through the woods after you have left the last settler in that direction. The road will not admit of driving

a coach and four. But any person that goes through, though he may murmur about rough roads, yet when he looks at the country the road was made through, he cannot help admiring the perseverance and enterprise of Mr. Lingham in undertaking such a job.

There being a great lumbering country around this place, and a number of shafts being sunk in the vicinity, it arises as a matter of course that there is considerable travel on that road this fall and winter, there being a number of lumberers, hunters, surveyors, and miners continually on the road; and to the weary labourer, as well as to the traveller, whatever his occupation may be, this farm appears like an oasis in the desert, where they are glad to come and share the hospitality of Mr. English, who is foreman at the farm.

Mr. Beatty, about three miles east of this farm, really deserves great credit for his perseverance in prospecting. In coming near where he is now at work, I passed some seven large holes, which had been dug, but were filled up with water, and one place in particular where he had sunk a deep shaft, and also a great trench through the solid rock, about eight rods long. I could not help admiring the "pluck" of the man. All through the hot summer, and mosquitoes and flies, he never flinched; saying nothing about the expense of hired help, and getting in provisions from Madoc Village, which is about twenty miles distant. But where he is now at work, he is down about eighteen feet, with very bright prospects, so he has already found some of the "real" thing itself. Let us wish him every success, for I think he richly deserves all the gold he can find.

Again, on the west of the farm, there is another mining company, known as the "Sidney Mining Company." They are progressing fairly, being now to a depth of about twenty feet. Though their prospects are not quite so good, yet they are sanguine of success. They are a clever, jolly set of diggers, but they lose a great many charges, in blasting from the rocks, instead of into them; yet they are satisfied that it pays them, and others need not grumble. And if they meet with good success, we are all ready to say that they deserve it, as they have been at work since last winter.

Though some have reported that there is no gold in the country, and that mining was all a hoax, yet stubborn facts are every day turning up to show that there are in North Hastings and vicinity as rich deposits of the precious metal as in any part yet discovered. As soon as there are crushing mills started, so as to crush and test customers' quartz "by the ton," they will tell a tale that was never dreamed of before. For as far as I can judge, I steadfastly believe there have been shafts sunk and deserted, that would pay richly if there was any way of separating the gold from the quartz.

It being a very fine fall for lumbering, the lumbermen are in good spirits, and are farther ahead than they have been for many years previous; and all expect that their business will be lively this winter.

The surveyors under the supervision of Mr. Murdoch are doing finely in Grimsthorpe, and expect soon to finish that township. Let us not envy their position there, or wish their stay longer than is necessary.

Hunting has been rather dull this fall. I shall probably visit the place again in about six weeks, and then I will try and furnish you with a sketch of the progress that has been made in my absence.

JUAN.

TEN OCEAN STEAMERS IN ONE DAY.—The magnitude of the commerce of New York is well illustrated by the recent departure in one day of no less than ten large ocean steamers, all well filled with passengers. Of these two are bound for Liverpool, one for Glasgow, one for Hamburg, one for Antwerp, one for Rio Janeiro, three for New Orleans, and one for Savannah. The passenger list of the Brazilian steamer numbers three hundred and sixty-seven names, a significant indication of the extent of the trade and communication with St. Thomas and Brazil. It is the belief of some of our shrewdest business men that with frequent and regular steamer communication with Brazil the traffic with that country would soon rival that with Europe.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

WHICH is Published every Saturday Morning, at Ten Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
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All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid), to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

It is now just five years since the publication of the MADOC MERCURY was commenced. In that time, without any solicitation for subscribers, and in the absence of the facilities for distribution to adjoining townships and other parts of the county enjoyed by papers published in the "front," its circulation—at first slowly, but of late more rapidly—has steadily increased. This, however, is pretty much all that can be said of the encouragement our attempt to establish a local newspaper has met with. The village has not progressed as we hoped it would, and the chances that it will become a county seat are now, we believe, more remote than ever, notwithstanding that the preliminary notice for a separation of the North from the South Riding has been given in the County Council. Madoc is at a sufficient distance from the present county town to be naturally the centre of a separate district for legal purposes, both for the convenience of the inhabitants, and the protection of their property; for many a theft and crime now goes unpunished, on account of the trouble and expense of a prosecution at a distance. But there are personal and private interests at work to prevent or postpone the accomplishment of the change as long as possible.—As we have not sought, and do not intend to seek, the "patronage" of local politicians, we have for the present to pay the penalty of being "too independent for our own good" (as we have been informed), in all county and government advertising being excluded from our columns, even in respect to matters of local public interest. We have, however, managed to survive all open or secret hostility and snubbing of this kind; and being supported by the good wishes, and possessing, as we are proud to think, the confidence of all whose opinion we value, and who can afford, or dare, to be as independent as ourselves—and as an editor ought to be, if he hopes to do any good, or be of any public service,—we intend to continue our course in the future, as in the past: trusting to our friends to overlook any of our numerous deficiencies (of which we are fully sensible), until more favourable circumstances will justify us in presenting them with a larger and better paper. Small as the MERCURY is, we console ourselves with the reflection that it is probably as widely known by name, and as generally quoted now-adays, thanks to its gold news, as any paper in the whole Dominion,—and that is more than we expected five years ago.

For the future we intend to take no subscriptions for less than half a year; nor shall we continue to send the paper to parties who have paid only a single quarter in advance, but forget to make any further

payment, although they call or send regularly for their copy of the paper.

"Campbell's Crown Land Policy."

Under the above heading, the *Globe*, of the 15th inst., published a letter from a correspondent at Renfrew, who called attention to the fact that the late Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Hon. Alex. Campbell, appointed his brother Crown Land Agent for the County of Hastings, on the retirement of Mr. M. P. Hayes. The correspondent goes on to state that as "Mr. Campbell's brother could not fare sumptuously on the salary of his predecessor," the Commissioner in a "very short time contrived to double the fees of his relative," and of course of all the other Crown Land Agents in Upper Canada as well. The correspondent further charges the Commissioner with organizing a mining district out of the counties of "Renfrew, Frontenac, Addington, Hastings, Peterborough and Victoria, for the purpose of appointing his brother Mining Inspector, at a salary of five dollars a day." These lands were withdrawn from sale in March last, except for mining purposes; and in this way, it is stated that no less than twenty-six townships in the County of Renfrew alone have been withdrawn from settlement—some of which—as Grattan and Wilberforce, have been settled for twenty years. The ex-Commissioner is further accused of having been enabled "to evade the rules of his own department, and, under pretence of mining purposes, to transfer large tracts of the public domain to his land speculating friends, as well as to protect the limits on the Rivers Trent and Madawaska of his political supporters."

The *Montreal Gazette* has thought it necessary to notice these accusations. So far as the question of the commission allowed Mr. A. A. Campbell is concerned, it is disposed of by the assertion that the increase in Crown Land Agents' commissions was made before he was appointed, and did not affect him, for the Commissioner did not allow him even the old commission, but fixed his remuneration at one per cent. (Even at this rate, Mr. A. A. Campbell probably realized nearly \$1,000, during the short time that the sales of lands were continued after his appointment.)—His allowance of "five dollars a day and travelling expenses," as Gold Mining Inspector, is justified on the ground of the numerous duties he had to perform.—Upon this point we have only to observe that if those duties are so onerous and important, it is somewhat singular that the Gold Inspector should continue to reside in Belleville, instead of at some point nearer the scene where his presence is supposed to be necessary for the "preservation of the peace." We know that great complaints were made, while lands were still for sale, that his office was situated in Belleville. Are the "travelling expenses" charged from thence—some thirty miles away from the Gold Region?

Having shown that there was a mistake as to the amount of the fees paid to Mr. A. A. Campbell, it is a pity that with respect to the other charges made by the *Globe's* correspondent, the *Gazette* only replies that—

"The counties of Renfrew and Peterboro were not affected by the gold mining order; parts of the counties of Frontenac, Addington and Hastings were. Through these parts three colonization roads run, on none of which had there been half a dozen new settlers in the last three or four years. The public can therefore judge how far settlement was interfered with."

In no other country, at least where the English language is spoken, than Canada, would an insinuation, however unfounded, that a Cabinet minister had used his position to benefit a particular class, to the detriment of others, be passed over without denial or notice. If it be said that the accuser is anonymous, then, with equal propriety all his statements might and should have been treated as unworthy of explanation.

Now, however, that the subject has been broached again, we trust that when the Local Parliament meets some independent member will call for full information as to the reason why Senator Fitz was allowed to purchase 5,000 acres of land in Elzevir on different terms than are granted to or required from the rest of the public. We hope that an explanation of the sale of the West half of Lot 17 in the 6th concession of Madoc will also be called for. That lot was twice advertised to be sold by public auction, but we never saw any report of the sale,—what number of bids

were made for it, or what it was sold for. Let a demand also be made for full particulars as to the cost of the now tenanted police-barracks in this village. We stated, at the time we heard it, that it was rumoured they cost three thousand dollars—or about double what builders here would have been glad to take the contract for. Bills calling for tenders, we have since learnt, were issued in Belleville—nearly thirty miles from Madoc; but, so far as we can ascertain from careful inquiry, not a single bid was seen or posted up anywhere in this neighbourhood. This may be right, and an economical way to do business; but if so, the tax-payers, at least, can't see it. Let us have a little Parliamentary light on the subject.

Gold Mining Intelligence.

With the approach of winter, mining operations will, to some extent, be suspended for a time, as some of the miners who intend to continue work through the season, have yet to erect shanties over their shafts. Blasting, however, is being vigorously carried on at a new opening in the village, on Mr. F. Seymour's land, between the Police barracks and the creek. A tunnel is also being driven into the hill on the Union Mining Co.'s property at Eldorado, where work will be steadfastly prosecuted during the ensuing winter.—The shaft near the marble quarry in this village has been named the "Honolulu."

We learn from Mr. Aylsworth, P.L.S., that while engaged in running lines, in the 11th concession of Marmora, on Thursday, he broke off some pieces of rock in which, upon examination, some very fair-sized specimens of gold were clearly visible.—We also hear that a similar discovery was made, this week, in rock on the bank of the creek where the crushing-mill for the Barry mine in Elzevir is being erected.—For an account of mining proceedings in northern part of [that township, we refer to a communication on the first page.

Messrs. Turley and Gilbert resumed operations at their crushing mill at Eldorado on Tuesday. Some of the tailings of the ore from the "Eldorado" mine, which, was previously crushed by them, has been subjected to amalgamation, and we understand that a very pretty "button" of gold had been obtained, but its exact value had not been ascertained at the time our informant left.—Both at this mill, and at the Reduction Works of Messrs. Scott & Taylor, there is ore enough on hand to keep them busy for some time to come.

With the renewed interest which has been awakened by the returns recently made by the Reduction Works, there is already, notwithstanding the muddy roads and wet weather, more travel to the mining district than for some time past.

OBITUARY.—The funeral of the late Mr. G. P. Young, who died on Friday morning last, after an illness of only a few days, took place on Sunday afternoon, from the residence of his brother, Mr. Robert P. Young. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. K. L. Jones, at St. John the Baptist's Church, which was completely crowded, the deceased being highly esteemed by all who knew him. His remains were followed to the burial ground by a large number of friends, and were committed to the earth with Masonic honours, the deceased having been a member of Lodge No. 48.

MADOC ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—St. Andrew's Day will be celebrated on Monday next, by the members of this society, who will attend divine service in the forenoon, at the Presbyterian Church, where the Sermon will be preached by the Rev. D. Wishart, Chaplain of the Society. There will also be a procession, headed by the piper, and a public dinner in the afternoon at the North American Hotel.

Parliamentary Summary.

Although a good many questions have been asked and answered in the Senate, very little actual business has as yet been transacted. It was stated on behalf of the government that it is not the intention at present, to open up water communication between the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy. In reply to some questions as to the Bank of Montreal and the Government account, it was stated that no interest is allowed for moneys that may be held by the Bank to the credit of the Dominion. On Friday, a motion was carried for the correspondence with the Imperial Government and the Hudson Bay Company, relative to the claims of that company over the North-West Territory.—On Tuesday, the report of the committee on printing, recommending the continuation of the

present contract with Messrs Hunter & Rose was adopted. The Postal service regulation bill, and the report of the committee on contingent accounts, were also under consideration. On Wednesday, the intention of the Government to include in the estimates a sum to carry on the Geological Survey heretofore carried on by the Province of Canada, was announced.

In the House of Commons, the question of privileges raised by Mr. Holton as to the right of members of the local governments to a seat in the House of Commons, was referred to the standing committee of privileges and elections. On Friday, Sir J. A. Macdonald gave notice that he would move that the House on Thursday should go into Committee of the whole to consider certain resolutions respecting a loan of \$3,000,000 sterling for the Intercolonial Railway. Mr. Holton called attention to the fact that the Provincial notes were current only in a part of the Dominion, they not being legal tender in the Maritime Provinces. Sir John replied that the question was under consideration. In reply to Mr. Masson, Sir John stated that he was satisfied that the intention of Her Majesty's Government that the appointment of Justices of the Peace should belong to the local governments. On Monday, the second reading of the Grand Trunk Railway Arrangements bill was carried on a division. Mr. Oliver brought forward a motion for certain returns regarding the brewing of Ontario, expressing the opinion that tremendous frauds were perpetrated. On this point Mr. Howland expressed considerable doubt: the motion, however, was carried. Some discussion took place on Mr. Bellerose's bill respecting the rafting of timber. Mr. Bowell moved that the bill be read a second time "this day six months," but the House adjourned without disposing of the motion. On Tuesday, a motion to introduce a bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company, led to a warm debate as to the right of the House of Commons to legislate on the question—it being contended that the proposed railway was a local work: but the bill was read a first time.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To All Whom It May Concern.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC will meet in the TOWN-HALL on MONDAY, DECEMBER the 9th, for the dispatch of business.
By order, J. R. KETCHESON, T. Clerk.
Offices, Town-Hall, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1867.

ATTENTION!
THE COMING ELECTION!!
THE Undersigned requests all Persons indebted to him, either by NOTE or BOOK ACCOUNT, to call and make PROMPT SETTLEMENT, as otherwise he will be obliged to place their accounts in OTHER HANDS FOR COLLECTION.
Madoc, Nov. 28th, 1867. JOHN DALE.

All Outstanding Debts!
IN my favour, remaining Unpaid after the Fifteenth day of December, ensuing, will be placed in our Attorneys' hands for immediate Collection!
DEANS, GRAY & MCGREGOR.
Madoc, 23rd November, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that unless those who are indebted to him pay up on or before the 25th of NOVEMBER, their accounts will be placed in suit for collection, without further call.
W. W. ELMER, M. D.
Madoc, Nov. 15th, 1867.

Caution!
ALL PERSONS are hereby forbidden to Purchase or Negotiate a NOTE of hand for Three thousand Feet of Hemlock LUMBER, dated Nov. 7th, 1867, and made payable in cash, by the Undersigned, to WILLIAM KINCAID or bearer, as Value therefor has not been received.
SAMUEL H. WANNAMAKER, His X Mark.
Lot 11, 2nd Concession, Elzevir, Nov. 13th, 1867.

Strayed or Stolen?
FROM the Premises of the Subscriber, about Six Months ago, THREE YEABLINGs, as follows:—Two Red STEERS; one with white star on the forehead, one with white head, and white line running along the side. One White HEIFER, with spots of black on the neck. Any person giving information that will lead to their recovery will be suitably rewarded.
WILLIAM CORK, Senior, Madoc.
Nov. 25th, 1867.

Building Lots for Sale.
WITHIN TEN MINUTES' WALK OF THE POST OFFICE, MADOC, at Low Rates and on Favourable Terms.
A. WRIGHT.

HUFFMAN HOUSE, MADOC, Ontario.

HUFFMAN & SON, PROPRIETORS,
(LATE OF PETERBOROUGH.)

EVERY Attention paid to Travellers. House and Furniture entirely new.

For Sale.

EAST HALF of Lot 24 in 1st Con., ELZEVR.
West Half of Lot 29 in 8th Con., MARMORA.
Apply (if by letter, postpaid) to
S. G. WOOD, Esq.,
Box 218, TORONTO.

Notice to Trespassers!

NOTICE is hereby Given that Trespassers on the following Lots will be prosecuted:—
West Half of 27 in the 1st Concession, Madoc.
West Half of 29 in the 2nd
JOHN C. T. COCHRANE, Proprietor.
Ottawa, Sept. 5, 1867.

Folding Window Shades.

CAROTHERS, MCGLASHAN & CO.
Manufacturers of Window Shades,
(Next door to PARKER'S HOTEL, STIRLING.)

ARE NOW Prepared, to Supply FOLDING WINDOW SHADES, of all Dimensions and Colours.
All Orders promptly executed at the shortest notice.
Stirling, August, 1867.

VICTORIA GOLD MINES.

THESE MINES are situated on Lots No. 25 in the 9th con., 29 in the 10th, and 28 in the 11th concession of Madoc.—From the two first named, assays from rock on the surface were made on July 31st, by Mr. Wyckoff, and one yielded at the rate of \$1 in silver, and \$8.40 in gold to the ton. The return from 29 in the 10th was \$14 in gold, from the surface. Part of these lots are for sale, together with a few others in the 1, 2, and 3rd concessions of Elzevir.
For particulars, apply to JAMES WHITE, Representative of the Victoria Gold Mining Co., Port Hope;—or to GEORGE WHITE,—Residence, Madoc Village.
These Lots will be disposed of on favourable terms,—at low figures for cash down.
JAMES WHITE.
August 2, 1867.

Mining Lands For Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale his FARM, of 200 ACRES, Lot No. 15 in the Fifth Concession of Madoc, only two lots from the RICHARDSON MINE.
Apply on the premises to the owner
THOMAS THOMPSON.
Or to C. GREAM, Madoc.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

E. D. O'FLYNN

WILL pay the HIGHEST Price for
GREEN and DRY HIDES,
Delivered at his Warehouse.
Madoc, Sept. 12, 1867.

Mineral Lands

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE.

1,000 ACRES of MINERAL LANDS For Sale, or to ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.
For further particulars, apply to T. A. MITCHELL, North American Hotel, Madoc,—or to M. B. MCGREGOR, Office over A. F. Wood's store, Madoc.
Madoc, June 1st, 1867.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes, at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eligible Building Lots, situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of the village of Madoc.
All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated with on favourable terms, both as regards price and terms of payment. Title indisputable. Apply to
CHARLES KIRK, on the premises.

\$5 REWARD!

THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid for such information as will lead to the CONVICTION of the Parties who on the nights of the 14th and 15th instant rambled round my House and Barn, firing Shots and otherwise disturbing my Family when I was from home.
THOMAS THOMPSON,
Lot 15, 5th Concession, Madoc.
October 17th, 1867.

Mineral Rights!

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

PORTIONS of the Whole of LOTS 11 and 13 in the Thirtieth Concession of HUNTINGDON.
The Quartz from Lot 11 has been assayed, and both Gold and Silver found.
For further particulars apply in writing to the Owner, R. R. PRYDE, or to
CHARLES GREAM,
Conveyancer and Land Agent, Madoc.

McLeod & Carr,

ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, DRAUGHTSMEN, and PATENT Solicitors,
187 1-3, Front Street, BELLEVILLE.

McLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & Co.,
MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,
WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England.)
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.
C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,

Madoc Village, C. W.
THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Repainted and Furnished anew, and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.
The Best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.
LYMAN MOON, Proprietor

The "New Dominion" Hotel, Millbridge, Hastings Road.

GOLD-MINERS will find Every Accommodation at the "New Dominion."—Moderate Charges, the Best Liquors, Comfortable Beds, and Good Stabling.
A new name but the old stand, and the old attention to all friends.
ISAAC GOLDING.

TO MINING COMPANIES.

THE MINING INTEREST in some very important Lots in MADOC, MARMORA and HUNGERFORD, to be disposed of. For further information, apply to
J. FRYER, 350 Craig-Street, Montreal.

MONEY TO LOAN.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS to Lend on good Real Estate security. Apply to C. GREAM, Conveyancer, Madoc.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE
With Taste and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1867.

ASHES	.....	\$5.00	per 100 lbs.
WHEAT (Fall)	.....	\$1.25	
WHEAT (Spring)	.....	\$1.10	
BARLEY	.....	.65c	
RYE	.....	.75c	
OATS	.....	.60c	
PEAS	.....	.75c	
PORK	.....	\$6.00	
HIDES	.....	\$6.00	
SHEEPSKINS	.....	15c	
BUTTER	.....	.05c	
EGGS	.....	.05c	

Belleville Markets.

Fall Wheat, \$1.30 per 100 lbs. Spring Wheat, \$1.30 per 100 lbs.
Potash, \$4.00 per 100 lbs. Hides, \$7.00 per 100 lbs. Sheepskins, 50c.
Barley, 60c per 100 lbs. Rye, 50c per 100 lbs. Peas, 70c per 100 lbs.

NEW SALT WELL AT GODERICH.—There is great excitement in town, caused by the complete success of the new salt well near the station. Boring was suspended at a depth of 1,100 feet. Seventy-three feet of salt, a thin layer of shale, and ten feet of pure salt were then passed through. The value of this well to Goderich can hardly be over-estimated, as it proves that the whole site of the town overlies a formation of the purest salt in the world. Capitalists and landowners are on the *qui vive* to-day, and the salt territory has risen fifty per cent. The *Signal*, in an extra, of the 21st inst., says "Goderich must take a fresh start from to-day, and become the Buffalo of Canada."

CANADIAN MINERAL WEALTH.—The *Montreal Daily News* remarks:—"The Dominion of Canada possibly stands second to no other country in the variety and richness of its minerals." We have not yet discovered of developed one half the wealth that lies below the surface. It is spread along the hundreds of miles that comprise the Lake Superior region; it lies in the gold bearing fields of Madoc and DeLery; in the iron and granite mines of Templeton, and in the magnificent deposits of coal which Nova Scotia boasts of. We believe that all these are but an omen of the riches that enterprise and capital will enable us to develop. It has lately been discovered that rich silver lodes exist near Bathewanning, and there are dozens of hungry fortune-hunters importuning the Ontario government to be permitted a purchase of land in the vicinity. The discovery also of plumbago and galena, in the township of Kaladar, near Kingston, is to be at once utilized. The very encouraging report that Professor Bell has made upon their richness, has determined a number of gentlemen to organize a company, and as specimens are already in the hands of Dr. Girdwood for assay, we will wait with interest for the announcement that another proof has been added to the many that already exist of Canada's great mineral wealth.

BANK FAILURES.—The *Toronto Leader*, in an article on the necessity for a change of the principles on which bank charters have hitherto been granted, says:—"We have had an average of nearly one bank failure every two years, for the last twenty years, and the note-holders have repeatedly been left in the lurch. We give from memory, and without being sure that it is complete, a list of the banks which have failed in the Province of Ontario, within a quarter of a century:—The Farmers' Joint Stock Bank, the Suspension Bridge Bank, the Bank of Oshawa, the Bank of Western Canada, the Bank of Brantford, the International Bank, the Colonial Bank, the Bank of Upper Canada, the Commercial Bank. * * In spite of all those warnings, it used to be held, that the large banks were all safe and sound. But the failure of the Bank of Upper Canada disturbed this complacent dream, and many who had been long sleeping in fenced security, awoke one fine morning to find themselves ruined, penniless and destitute. Four millions of bank capital were swept out of existence at a single stroke. A few months after this catastrophe, and when the tears of ruined widows and helpless orphans had not been dried, the crash of the Commercial Bank stunned the ears of the public. Four millions more bank capital had gone out of the circle of activity, and five-eighths of it had been confessedly lost. A panic followed, and several of the other banks suffered more or less in consequence. * * The failure of the two great banks—the Bank of Upper Canada and the Commercial—is referable to the same cause—mismanagement. It is probable that, in both cases, the note-holders will be ultimately paid; but who can say when? The delay is a positive loss of the use of the money, and it implies a great many other losses which do not appear on the surface. It is too late, in the face of these facts, to laud the beauties of a system under which such things are liable to occur."

The *Canadian Journal of Commerce*, in an article on "Mistakes about Banking," says:—"It has been supposed by some, and talked of by others who ought to have known better, that a bank in the position of the Bank of Montreal has some strange power, in connection with the exchanges, by which it could compel any of its neighbours, if it pleased, to close their doors. This is a gross delusion—all that the Bank of Montreal can do,—and any other bank can do the same,—is to refuse to enter those facilities for exchanging bills at different points by which the necessity for keeping specie at a dozen places instead of one or two is avoided. * * The Bank of Montreal, in adopting the Legal Tender scheme, has no more power than it had before over a bank that is in a sound and healthy position. Over a bank that was weak and crippled, like the Upper Canada or the Commercial,

it certainly had more power than before." The article concludes with the following ominous prophecy:—"It is supposed by many that the notes of a Government are undoubtedly safe in every contingency, and that they will always fetch their value in gold. That this is not the case, is evident enough from the fact that the bills of the United States Government, at this moment, are worth only 70 cents on the dollar. And any one that knows Canada and its Government, and the expenditure on the Intercolonial Railroad and other matters, which are before us, will have no difficulty in prophesying that, in certain contingencies just as likely as not to happen, the bills of the Government of Canada may some day be worth only 70 cents in the dollar too."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—A freight train under full headway ran against an express train standing on the track at Lockland, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, on the morning of the 21st inst. The collision upset the stores in the express train and set it on fire, and four ladies and one gentleman were burnt to death, and a number of other persons were seriously injured. The train itself was burnt to ashes.—On Friday evening, while the Sarnia express was approaching Wyoming station, a brakeman named Ryan fell from the train, and had his limbs so mangled by the cars as to cause his death the same night.

TOUCHING STORY.—A beautiful young woman died recently in a den of infamy at St. Louis, at the age of 23, whose history is very touching. She appeared to be a well-educated and delicate lady, but would not tell her history till on the death-bed. She then said her true name was Nellie D—; that she was of a respectable family in Canada; that she had married a merchant of Toledo, Ohio, to whom she took a considerable marriage portion; that after a short season of happiness, he took to drinking and gambling, ruined himself and deserted her. She did not like to let her friends in Canada know her sad state, but went to St. Louis to maintain herself in some honorable way. She had there used every effort to obtain employment, but without success, and had been forced by absolute want to a life of shame.

THE FENIANS.—The remarks of the leader of the Government upon introducing a measure for the trial of prisoners found guilty of disturbing the public peace show that all danger of trouble from the Fenians, however slight it may be, has not passed away. The *Montreal Gazette*, of the 21st, contained the following editorial paragraph on the subject:—"We would advise our friends on the frontier to keep a sharp lookout for Fenian marauders on or about Sunday next, for the law will then probably take its course on the misguided men who shot Sergeant Brett in Manchester last month, and it is very probable that some Fenian miscreants in the United States may attempt to revenge the act in the usual cowardly manner, by shooting down a few unoffending Canadian farmers. It is possible that we may be mistaken, but the Fenians openly threaten the shipping in New York harbour, in case Allen and his accomplices are executed, and yesterday several cases of arms were received at St. Albans."

The *London Gazette* announces the issue of a royal commission to inquire and report as to "the several archbishoprics, dignities and benefices, and also as to the several ecclesiastical corporation aggregates existing in Ireland, and as to the revenues, property and emoluments belonging to the same respectively, and also as to the several charges, imbursements, and outgoings affecting the same respectively, and also as to the several united parishes and districts in Ireland." The Commissioners nominated are Earl Stanhope, Earl of Meath, Viscount de Vesci, Sir J. Napier, Robert Shafto Adair, J. T. Bull, E. P. Shirley, G. Clives and S. Howes.

RAPID PRINTING.—A gentleman writing from Paris says: "Rapidity of printing has just been carried on in France to a degree far exceeding anything which has yet been accomplished in machine work, and outstripping the famous American machines which were supposed to have realized everything attainable in the way of speed. M. Marinoni has just put up in the new printing offices of the *Petit Journal* (a half penny daily paper) a machine of his invention, which prints 600 copies a minute. Four of these powerful machines turn out 144,000 copies an hour, the whole impression being 446,000 daily."

The *Ottawa News* says:—"Some idea may be had of the number of office-seekers hovering about our city, from the fact that for a single position, and that not a very lucrative one, there are 160 applicants."

Mr. Laver, of the late firm of Stent & Laver, architects of one of the blocks of Departmental Buildings at Ottawa, has been appointed architect for the new

state buildings at Albany. They are estimated to cost ten million dollars, and it is expected will cost double that sum.

The West India islands cannot have been very attractive places of residence lately. Last month they were visited by a terrible hurricane; and now there is more recent intelligence, by way of Havana, that two appalling shocks of earthquake were felt at St. John's, Porto Rico, on the 16th November. The consternation among the people was terrible; but it was not known whether any damage had been done.

VARIETIES.

When is a flea like a locomotive?—When it goes over the sleepers.

It is the lot of humanity to err at times, as the drunken man said when he mistook the pig-sty for his bedroom.

A traveller was induced to go into a cook-shop by this inscription, "Roast and boiled at twopence a head." He was not a little disappointed by two courses of potatoes!

A Professional View of Things.—Our doctor, who goes every autumn to Brighton, invariably makes the same remark when he first sees the sea—the saline mixture as before.

Jonathan presented himself and his intended to a minister for the purpose of being married. Being questioned if the banns had been published—"Oh, I guess so," was the reply, "for I told it to Uncle Ben, and he told his wife more than a week ago."

During the war, a lady passing from cot to cot in the wards of an hospital, was shocked to hear a person laughing at her. She stopped to reprove the wretched fellow. "Why, look here, ma'am," says he, "you've given me a tract on the sin of dancing when I've got both legs shot off."

"I'll teach you to play pitch and toss! I'll flog you for an hour, I will!" "Father," instantly replied the incorrigible, as he balanced a penny on his thumb and forefinger, "I'll toss you to make it two hours or nothing."

Henry Ward Beecher in a recent discourse, said that "some men will not shave on Sunday, and yet they spend all week in shaving their fellow-men; and many folks think it very wicked to black their boots on Sunday morning, yet they do not hesitate to black their neighbour's reputation on week days."

Here is something personal which occurred at Brooklyn:—"An Irish girl called on a clergyman and inquired his price for 'marrying anybody.' He replied, 'Two dollars,' and Biddy departed. She called a few evenings after, and remarked that she had come to be married. 'Very well,' said the minister; but seeing that she was alone, ventured to ask, 'Where is the man?' An expression of disappointment passed over Biddy's features as she ejaculated: "And don't you find the man for two dollars!"

A carpenter, who was always prognosticating evil to himself, was one day upon the roof of a five-story building, upon which rain had fallen. The roof being slippery, he lost his footing, and as he was descending towards the eaves, he exclaimed, "Just as I told you!" Catching, however, in an iron spout, he kicked off his shoes and regained a place of safety, when he thus delivered himself:—"I know'd it; there's a pair of shoes gone!"

A good specimen of Dundrearyism is attributed to a Scotch Judge of the last century, who, on visiting a dentist, and being placed in the patient's chair, was requested by the operator to allow him to put his finger into his mouth, upon which the judge, with a disastrous look, said, "Na! you'll bite me." It was told afterwards of a descendant of this worthy person, as a proof of hereditary similarity of talent, that, when canvassing for the representation of a Scotch county, he refused to take a glass of wine from a voter, on the ground that it would be "treating."

SOUND ADVICE.—A spendthrift had a fortune left him, and was advised by a friend to purchase a farm, notorious for its neglected state and sterility. "Why," said the spendthrift, "there is not a single passable road through the whole farm."—"That is the very reason I wish you to buy it," said the other, "it will take you the longer to run through it."

TAKING IT EASY.—The editor of the *Alabama Argus* shows himself jolly, under circumstances that other people might consider serious: "We see that the sheriff, during our absence, has advertised the *Argus* for sale. We hope the bidders will have a merry time of it. If the sheriff can sell it, he will do more than we could. Like a damp percussion cap, we think it will fail to go off."